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Dolce far Niente.

When the violets are blowing
In the lea,
And the blooms are lightly snowing
From the tree;
When the brooklets all meander,
And sly Reynard scoops the gander,
While he seems to raise her dander
Awful-lee;
Then I like to float
In a boat
Over the lake
Beside the shore,
And list in the brake
The donkey snore,
And watch the billy,
The capering billy,
Absorb the lily
And eat the can which rusts embellish,
With a great deal of gusto and goatly relish.
—*Chic.*

Song of the Reaper.

My grandfather was right little and old,
And crooked and worn was he;
But his teeth were good, and his heart was bold,
And he swam the waves of a sea of gold,
But he couldn't keep up with me—me—me—
Couldn't keep up with me.
Then hie! away to the golden plain!
We will crash and dash through glistening grain,
And gather the wealth of earth and sun,
And the world will eat when our work is done.

My father he was bent and lean,
But a widespread hand had he;
And his fingers they were long and clean,
And he swung his broadsword bright and keen,
But he never could fight with me—me—me—
Never could fight with me!
Then hie! away where the sunlight sleeps,
And the wide-floored earth a granary keeps;
We will capture its bushels, one by one,
And the world will eat when our work is done!

The grain stalk bows his bristling head
As I clatter and clash along,
The stubble it bends beneath my tread,
The stackers' yellow tent is spread,
And the hills throw back my song—my song—
The hills throw back my song!
Then hie! where the fool of nations glows,
And the yellow tide of the harvest flows,
As we dash and crash and glide and run;
And the world will eat when our work is done!
—*Will M. Carleton, in Harper's Weekly.*

MY FRIEND HARRIS.

"There, Emily, I had nearly forgotten it!" I exclaimed, as I arose from the breakfast-table. "I have invited an old friend to dine with us this evening. Let us have those ducks which were sent here yesterday, done in cookie's best style."

"George, you are the most inconsiderate man!" returned my wife, with a rebuking smile and shake of the head.

"Where my heart has gone my head has followed," I replied, reseating myself. "You've got both; I've been beside myself ever since I married you."

I would here say to the reader that this was the first week of our housekeeping, and that we had just ended our wedding tour.

"You are not always beside yourself, sir. You are frequently away from me," Emily declared, recognizing the fact that she was indeed my better-half.

"But I can't think of any one but yourself, or I would before this have told you of my meeting Harris, a dear old friend, whom I had not seen for five years. I know you will like him. I was in a great hurry when I found him, came near passing him, but a well-remembered limp he has made me stop. He was much changed in appearance; he wears a full beard now, but his voice had the same merry twinkle. I asked him when he had got back from Europe, but didn't await his answer, and commenced about you, and then gave him our address. He'll be here to-night. You've heard me speak of Harris?"

"You've so many friends, George—"

"Well, you'll like him, any way, and now I'm off. Business—detestable business!"

Upon my walk home at four in the afternoon my memory was employed in furnishing me with anecdotes in which my friend figured; that sleighing party—ha! ha!—in which Harris had proved himself a hero; that escapade of his on a fishing excursion.

But as I arrived within sight of my house my purpose was changed. I would not do any talking save so far as to draw him out. He had a fund of humor which could not fail to delight my wife. I must make him speak of his European travel; how well his old talent of mimicry would serve him in describing oddities he had met abroad. Above all, I must not let him leave without getting a pencil sketch from him of my darling Emily. Among other accomplishments Harris was a very clever draughtsman.

Emily met me with a kiss, as was her wont, but immediately left my side to superintend preparations in the kitchen, and after a change of my attire I entered my parlor, where I soon became interested in the pages of a new book. I was roused therefrom by the ringing of the front door bell.

I rushed at once to welcome my friend. Despite my novel dignity as householder I had no thought of standing upon any ceremony with him.

Clasping both his hands in mine I fairly dragged him into the parlor, and then thrust him into my easiest chair.

"You must pardon my leaving you so soon yesterday. I had an imperative engagement when I saw you. Gracious, man! how bald you have become?"

This final exclamation of mine was occasioned by my visitor's removing his hat, for which he had had no previous opportunity.

"Care, dull care," returned my friend, in a melancholy tone, and I then was nearly guilty of a surprised remark on the seediness of his attire. His linen, which he had concealed as far as possible, was ragged and even dirty.

Had Harris run through the large fortune which he had inherited? Some mischance had evidently befallen him. Mingled with my desire to offer him sympathy were saddened reflections upon the impression he was likely to make upon my wife, an impression so different from that I had pictured to myself. I hastily strove to turn the current of my thoughts by the remark:

"Well, I believe baldness improves you—you have a portentously intellectual aspect because of it. I have another reason for being pleased with it. I see more of you. But—come, tell me about yourself."

"Not just now, please. I had rather hear you talk of yourself."

I proceeded to oblige him, but was constantly disturbed in my narrative by singularities and even vulgarities of manner on his part. How Harris had changed.

Poverty and presumable low associations had evidently demoralized him. I was fairly beginning to think of some decent excuse for ridden myself of him. I did not wish to present him to my wife.

But before I could excogitate a plan Emily came in.

I rose hastily, and stammered as I introduced him.

"I have heard so much of you, Mr. Harris," said she.

"I can return the compliment, madam," he replied, seating himself upon the edge of his chair. "Fine weather we're having!"

My wife glanced surprisedly at me, and my friend, affecting ease, threw himself back, so that his body and legs made a straight line at an angle with the floor.

And this was the man whose refinement I had lauded! Harris was undoubtedly under the influence of some drug.

A full minute of silence succeeded, and our guest again spoke, as to our relief he assumed a more becoming position.

"It's a very long time since your husband and myself were together," he said, with what was now to me a repulsive smile.

"You have been a great traveler, I understand?" Emily responded.

"I may say I have been in every State in the Union, North and South, East and West."

"I thought Europe was the continent you loved best to roam in?"

"Been there, too—Africa and Asia—but I have never met before so beautiful a lady."

Such gross flattery was as displeasing to me as to my wife, who replied:

"Is it possible, sir, that not even among the Hottentots exists my equal?"

"Madam, I assure you, not even there," returned Harris, with seriousness.

"Emily, dinner must be ready," I interposed, disgusted with the vanity of my friend, whose intellect was truly under a cloud, but whose eye visibly brightened at my suggestion.

"I will see," said my wife, as she rose to leave us.

When, with my friend, I rejoined her at the table, I was as depressed in spirits as he seemed to have been. Now, however, there was decided animation in his expression and movements, certainly, in the way he plied his knife and fork.

He was voracious, and pity for him succeeded to the vexation I had experienced. He ate like one who had fasted for a week. The seediness of his attire, too, was conspicuous under the brilliant lights of the table.

Emily's eye met mine with an expression of interrogation and compassion. Conversation flagged.

I determined to broach the subject of his altered circumstances as soon as we were alone together, but was forestalled by himself, to whom a plentiful dinner had furnished courage.

As we entered the parlor, he said:

"I suppose I have surprised you by my appetite?

"I was glad to see you enjoyed your dinner."

"It's the first square meal I have had for two days." He now drew closer to me, and continued: "Can't you lend me some money?"

"I'll write you a check at once for fifty, if it will serve you. Is it possible you have run through your fortune?"

"You've not heard, then, how I lost it? I supposed you knew all."

"I've heard nothing. You were reputed worth a million."

"All gone with the smash-up of a bank—Bowling Bros. But I have promise of employment, and will repay you."

"I will write the check at once."

With these words I entered the library, leaving him alone.

I sought my wife before I returned and explained the situation of my unfortunate friend, concluding with the remark that he had certainly suffered in his wits by the loss of his property.

She refrained from expressing a single word of the abhorrence with which he must have filled her, and was profuse in kindly sympathy.

"Don't come in for a few minutes after I have brought this to him," I said, in conclusion, showing her the check. "When you do, we will try to make him forget his losses by asking him to sketch your portrait, he admires you so extremely, and you will wonder at his skill."

He started as he again saw me, and seemed even less at his ease than heretofore, turning toward me with both hands in his pockets, while his wandering eye refused frankly to meet mine.

But as I presented the check he scrutinized it eagerly, and then was almost nauseous with thanks.

He did not resume his seat, but almost immediately stated that he thought he had better leave, it was getting late; and he muttered some other unintelligible words.

"My wife will be here in an instant," I answered, to detain him; and, as I spoke, she appeared. "I have promised her that you should show your skill as an artist," I continued.

"And I have brought with me paper and pencils!" she exclaimed, extending them to him.

But his hands again sought his pockets, as he bowed and stammered:

"I—I am entirely out of practice."

"Only my wife's likeness. Come, now, it won't take you five minutes."

"Impossible, impossible!" said he. "I could never do such beauty justice."

"Well, then, sketch me," I demanded.

"I really could not at this time. Some other day. I really am not in the mood, not feeling well, in fact. You will excuse me. I—I am delighted with my visit, but I'd better go now. You will soon see me again;" and he passed into the hallway with these final words.

I followed to give him a farewell shake of the hand, and then watched his limping gait until he passed out of sight.

I then saw Emily beside me.

"Poor fellow!" said she.

"I could not have judged such a perfect change possible," I answered. "Would you believe that that man was once the light of the social circle, a wit, the glass of fashion—almost our Admirable Crichton?"

"I could not, indeed," she replied, demurely.

We returned to the parlor, and I lighted a cigar. Emily at once proceeded to the mantelpiece to place beside me a silver ash-receiver which usually stood there.

"George, where is it?" she soon asked, with a startled look.

"Where's what? Cousin Tom's present? Oh, upstairs, I suppose," I replied.

"It was certainly on the mantelpiece when we went to dinner," she returned, and then advanced to the center-table beside which I was sitting.

After a rapid glance thereon she commenced turning over the books and other articles it held.

"And where is my gold card-case," she now exclaimed.

"Emily, you are too suspicious," said I, more in response to her expression of face than of words.

But the two presents were still missing, when a week after I encountered an old chum of both Harris and myself.

"Poor Harris!" I exclaimed. "How he is changed! Have you seen him lately?"

"Seen him? No! How could I? He's in Paris, lucky as ever. I had a letter from him yesterday. He informs me of his approaching marriage with the only daughter of his father's former business partner, a young lady whose debut in society recently made a sensation, and she is as amiable as accomplished, and as accomplished as beautiful. What do you mean by poor Harris? Why, he's about to secure another fortune equal to his own. Here's his letter."

I stared at it and read with wonder, but was wholly unable to respond to my friend's query.

There was another in my mind which I propound to the reader: "Who was my friend Harris?"

The Toronto *Globe* truthfully asserts that "ignorance is not the mother of all crime, nor is education a remedy for all."

FOR THE LADIES.

Dressing the Hair.

A book that should give the full history of the feminine headdress would be a book full of interest. How many long and patient researches its author would have to make to give even a glimpse of the thousands on thousands of transformations that the natural ornament of the human skull has undergone at the bidding of taste and of caprice!

During the epoch of paganism the priestess of Bacchus appeared in public with flowing tresses, while Diana and her nymphs are represented as knotting their hair on the top of their heads. The coiffure of the ancient Greek ladies, as also of the Roman dames, was of an extreme simplicity; they parted the hair on the top of the head and braided it in long plaits falling down the shoulders. Very often they made with these plaits a twist behind the head, which was kept in place by means of a bandelet. The Roman ladies, whose slaves were counted by thousands, employed many of these solely in dressing their hair. Woe to the slaves if the coiffure became disarranged! Patience was not one of the virtues of the fashionable women of those days. They diverted themselves by thrusting long pincers into the flesh, of their improvised hairdressers.

Even at that time the hairpin was already in use; for we know that Flavia, by way of insulting the corpse of Cicero, drew a hairpin from her locks and thrust it through the tongue of the illustrious orator, as though thus taking vengeance for the sarcasms that tongue had hurled at her. The use of hair powder was also known, since Poppea, the second wife of Nero, never allowed herself to be seen by her lord and master until she had first covered her locks with a powder of gold.

During the middle ages fashion did not get any further than the plaits and bandeaux until the Crusaders left an Oriental imprint on the art of hairdressing. Toward 1660 a revolution suddenly broke out among the ladies who set the pattern of elegance. Curls became the fashion and graciously shaded the charming features of the Le Vallieres, the Sevignes, the Maintenons, the Ninon de l'Enclos and the other beauties who adorned the reign of Louis XIV. A little later the pyramidal headdresses came into vogue and grew to ridiculous heights. So absurdly high were they that ladies going to the ball were forced to kneel down in their carriages or to thrust their heads out of the windows. In caricature of the period hairdressers on the way to the houses of their patrons are represented as carrying ladders upon their backs.

The revolution of 1789 was a terrible blow to the artists of the profession, and the disuse of powder and of wigs forced them to sensibly modify their art. It was at this time that a hairdresser named Michalon invented and brought into fashion the practice of exhibiting different styles of headdresses on the heads of the wax figures which stood ornament the windows of his successors. The reigns of Louis XVIII., Charles X. and Louis Philippe contributed nothing to the history of hairdressing, except fashions that nowadays would be considered eccentric.

With the advent of the Second Empire we enter the domain of modern hairdressing. Felix Escolier, hairdresser to the Empress Eugenie, composed for the wedding of that sovereign a coiffure consisting of two bandeaux in front; the one in the Marie Stuart style, the other rolled, beginning at the top of the head and falling gracefully down the neck in little curls. This dresser of crowned heads was before everything else an innovator. For many years he created the new styles. His professional brethren could not succeed in imitating him, and they employed all sorts of stratagems to discover his secrets. One day as he was dressing the hair of the wife of a great dignitary of the Empire he perceived one of these rivals who, disguised as a valet, had entered the shop to spy out the new style, in order to employ it on the head of one of his own clients. Feba, pretending not to see anything, dressed madam's head in the most laughable and grotesque fashion that he could devise. As soon as his rival had gone away he undid all that he had done and constructed a scientific and novel coiffure. As for the rival, he imitated with implicit confidence what he had seen. Filled with enthusiasm, he dressed the hair of his client, a lady who was to pass the evening at the Tuileries. Her entrance into the imperial ballroom was the signal for laughter and jests on all sides. It was the ruin of the unlucky hairdresser.

Fashion Fancies.

Dotted mull scarfs are much worn.

Red parasols are striking novelties.

The fashionable parasol is very large.

There is a rage for tan-colored gloves.

The obelisk is a novelty in rough straw hats.

All sleeves are half short and all gloves very long.

Red abounds in summer dresses, hats and bonnets.

Box-plaited and shirred corsages grow in popularity.

The obelisk hat has a tall, tapering crown and a wide brim.

Plain black grenadines, trimmed with black laces, will be much worn.

Corsage bouquets of pure white flowers are the fancy of the passing moment.

There is a decided tendency to make skirts fuller and their draperies more bouffant.

The wearing of a frill of lace around the edge of the brim of hats and bonnets is revived.

Obelisk hats are trimmed profusely around the crown with long, rich, heavy ostrich plumes.

There is a revival of black and white striped silks for parts of costumes and for underskirts.

Fancy bracelets and necklaces and pins, mounted with insects and odd designs, are much worn.

Pale tinted mull muslins are as much worn as white and cream, and make more dressy toilets.

White jonquils and stock gillyflowers are worn for corsage bouquets by ladies in second or half mourning.

New scrap bags are shaped like a great vase, and trimmed with acorns, bows, and balls of many colors.

Pale rose, blue, and cream white seaside zephyr cloths will be again used for inexpensive and garden-party dresses.

Chair stripes, sofa pillows, mantel lambrequins, and tidies of blue satin, worked in bright colors in silk and wool, suit any kind of furniture.

Decorative needlework designs on table scarfs, piano covers, curtains, valances, tidies and mats is the favorite fancy work of women of leisure for the summer.

Pretty and easy fancy work for summer afternoons is that done on linen, doylies, or linen or momie cloth strips and squares, in outline designs, stitched with bright red or black or varicolored silks.

An eccentric fashion is to put white and black ostrich plumes on opposite sides of the brim of a black chip hat, separated by a bow of white satin over white Spanish lace, while the brim is lined with white satin and white Spanish lace frilled in and held down with a row of large cut jet beads.

Striped goods are used by the best dressmakers as trimming rather than to form any important part of the dress. They make the flounces, which are half concealed by the Greek fret on the border of the overskirt, they form the plaiting about the neck and sometimes the cuff, but they do not make the dress too gay.

The Worst Section of Paris.

Like all the out-of-the-way parts of Paris, Quartier des Epinettes is lighted by oil lamps, slung on wires across the street, or hanging at the desolate corners from a sort of wooden gallows. The back streets of this quarter (chiefly composed of low stone huts with flat red tile roofs) have a great resemblance to the old streets and lanes of the southern French towns—a resemblance which is not a little strengthened by the unsavory odors which prevail in this unfortunate district, which has acquired the worst reputation for villainy of any in Paris. Nor is this to be wondered at. The endless labyrinths of small passages, the rambling house with half a dozen entrances, and the numerous courts or "cites" which abound on all sides, make it a splendid place to hide in, or to escape from if pursued. These "cites" are many of them of recent construction, and certainly reflect no credit on the persons who suffered them to be built. The space between what must by courtesy be called the houses, although they are far more like cattle stalls, rarely exceeds four feet. No provision of any sort whatever exists for drainage, and here on either side of the footway some of the most abandoned ruffians of Paris may be seen in the daytime taking their ease in their chosen abode—which they mostly do in sunshiny weather by lying on their backs on the floors of their dens with their feet projecting through the doors—forming an avenue of boots which might be monotonous to the eye of a spectator but for the interposition of a bare foot or two. As a rule they seem to left completely to their own devices—the police contenting themselves with making a raid in force from time to time, on which occasion the Sergents de ville pay dearly for such victories as they may win. In a recent attack on the Cite Villa des Fleurs, the members of that body which M. Victor Hugo abhors barely escaped with their lives.—*London Saturday Review.*

An Indian's Tussle With Hot Soup.

The Uncompahgre Utes, writes a Colorado correspondent, know how to drive a good bargain, and it is mainly through their efforts that so fine a treaty has been made with the United States. These Indians are half-Spanish strollers who have had dealings with the Mexicans for more than 200 years. Next come the White River Utes, with Douglass and Jack for leaders. Jack is a shrewd scoundrel, and having lived a long time on Yamoah or Bear River, is frequently called Yamoah Jack. He speaks English enough to make his wants known to the Great Father, and is by no means bashful about so doing. If he wants a crimson brow-band for his bridle he forthwith pleads with that high functionary, and in a few days brow-band, bridle and pony are all forthcoming.

He then sits down and thanks the Great Manitou for having cast his lines in such pleasant places. Jack is a great gambler and has proved himself a good fighter. He likes everything the white man has, from hot soup up. He was complacently dining with a white man on one occasion when some exceedingly hot soup was placed before him. He didn't know very well what it was, but determined to "chance it" anway. So he put a huge tablespoonful in his mouth, when a more astonished Indian has seldom been seen. We all know how hot soup can get sometimes, and that soup was about as hot as any that was ever made. Jack sprang out of his chair and went to dancing around the cabin as if he was bewitched. He howled with pain, and it was sometime before he could be quiet enough to make an examination, when it was found that the inside of his mouth had been entirely scalded away. "Ugh!" said he. "Injin he no like um soup!" This was great sport for the white men who were present, but they took pains to conceal it as best they could. I believe no greater scoundrel than this same Jack can be found in the limits of Colorado, which is saying a great deal for him.

Art in Home Decoration.

Hanging lamp screens have plush borders and are mounted on holders which come for this purpose.

"A bed should look like a white flower," says an authority, and recommends quilted borders for shams and coverlets, quilted in diamonds to give the proper appearance.

A novelty in mantle-hangings—if one believes in utilizing lace and velvet for the purpose of decorating a fireplace—is wheels of tatting in Macrame thread, put together in large points over red velvet.

Among the new designs for embroidered mantel lambrequins, is one of black satin with wild roses; crimson plush in water lilies; olive cloth with daisies and golden wheat; and bronze satin covered with modern point lace.

Spangles enter very largely into the decoration of table covers and lambrequins. They are generally introduced at the end of the long stitches in point run embroidery, where they are caught down with amber, crimson or steel beads.

Instead of ivory and pearl inlaid desks, rosewood or ebony boxes, there are rich satin and plush or velvet articles, either ornamented with embossed figures, such as metal insects, birds, palms and animals, or with satin embossed subjects that are very effective.

Decorations for halls are the new faience vass, imitating Japanese lacquer and bronze. They are of a rich brown, like the metal, and ornamented with colored subjects of great minuteness and always Asiatic. The shades of floral decoration are rich and soft, being blended from dark grounds to bright brick, salmon, and sombre moss tints.

He and she sat in the parlor. They had been sitting there five mortal hours. He was happy. She was tired. After a silence of some minutes he asked if he might sing. She said he might. Then he lifted up his voice and began "Ever of thee I'm fondly dreaming," and she forgetfully remarked to herself, "Why don't he wake up and go home." He heard it. He waked up. He went home. He did not return. She now sits up seven nights in the week with another young man. Possibly it is better thus. Who knows?—*Steubenville Herald.*

AN EMIGRANT'S ROMANCE.

Talks With Some of the Persons Found in Castle Garden, New York—A Girl who Crossed the Ocean to Marry Her Lover—Picturesque Costumes.

There has been unusual bustle and excitement at Castle Garden lately. Thousands of emigrants have landed there, some to remain only a few hours, others several days, and those that are destitute and sick perhaps for a month or more. The so-called depot is railed off into several sections, each of which is assigned, as far as possible, to arrivals from one steamship only, so that persons expecting friends by a certain steamship may have the names called out over the corresponding section. At times, when several steamships arrive in a day, there will be three or four thousand emigrants in the building waiting for their baggage, exchanging money, telegraphing, getting railroad tickets, or lying around promiscuously among trunks and bags. It is not unusual on such a day to find Germans, Frenchmen, Swedes, Bohemians, Hungarians, Danes, and Finns, standing in groups chatting or calling out one to another so that to any one standing on the steps which lead down from the commissioners' office and overhearing the jargon it is confusion of tongues. Sometimes when the steamships arrive late in the afternoon from three to four thousand emigrants have to pass the night at Castle Garden. Overcome by fatigue they stretch themselves on the hard floor, while coats, small boxes and bundles serve as pillows; and when in these summer nights the moon shines through the large windows of the rotunda the scene reminds one of an army resting after a weary march. Perhaps a family is fortunate enough to have a mattress. The head of the family lies on it while the others rest their heads on the edges. Some mother may have been separated from her children. In the dead of night she rises, steps over the prostrate bodies to where her children are lying, and, when she sees that they are safe, returns again to her hard bed. If she brushes too near some poor, sleepless fellow she will be followed by an outlandish curse.

"It is curious," Captain Heinzman said, "to compare the statistics of emigration of the former years with those of more recent date. The Irish influx has always been very large. In 1851, for instance, 163,000 Irishmen arrived here. Since then the number has been smaller. In 1877 it was only 8,221. From that time there has been a steady increase until last year there were over 66,000 Irish arrivals. There have also been some remarkable fluctuations in German emigration. When France paid the enormous indemnity after the Franco-German war we supposed Germany would be so prosperous that the Germans would remain at home. But in 1872 we received over 132,000 German emigrants, or more than have ever arrived here in a single year. After that the number fell off to between 20,000 and 33,000 until last year, when it suddenly went up to 104,264. I believe this year both the Irish and German arrivals will increase in number.

"But the most remarkable exodus at present seems to be from Sweden. We expect at least 80,000 Swedes over here this year. I am told that entire villages and districts have become depopulated, and this may be true, as the population is only about 4,000,000. Compare the number we expect this year with the 139 arrivals from Sweden in 1847. Before last year our annual reports rarely showed more than 5,000 emigrants from there. In 1878 we had only 4,000, and in 1879 12,000. In 1880 the number rose suddenly to 35,000, and this year we expect more than twice as many."

"Do you find the emigrants very obstreperous?"

"Not as a rule. They are mostly respectable, obedient and well behaved. Besides, after a sea voyage in the steerage, they haven't enough energy to be obstreperous."

"Do you find many escaped criminals among them?"

"Oh, no! I guess most criminals come over in the first cabin."

There were about 2,000 emigrants at the time in Castle Garden. It was easy to distinguish the various nationalities, for they were in separate groups, and there were striking differences in cost me.

A group of Swedes was crowded into a corner near the entrance. The men were tall and powerful, the women slim and shapely, the complexions of both florid, the hair sandy or fair, and the eyes blue. The women were clad in closely-fitting homespun suits that barely reached down to their ankles; they wore heavy wooden shoes, and with one exception red and green scarfs over their heads. The men, and a few of the women, were standing gazing around in a bewildered manner as though they did not know where to go or what to do next. The other women were seated on boxes or bundles or on the floor, and resting their backs against the wall. Among the latter was the woman who did not wear the national headgear. Nor was she clad in close-fitting, coarse homespun like the rest. Her head was covered with a plain black bonnet, and her sack and skirt looked as though they might have been purchased here. Her face was buried in her hands, and she was weeping bitterly.

"She's Arne Blorson," said one of the men, "and she's come from Hussaby, near Wexio. Not one of her family's with her, but we're all her friends, and she needn't cry so. We wouldn't let any harm come to her."

As the girl heard her name mentioned she looked up through her tears at the speaker. Her features were very finely chiseled, and her blue eyes were shadowed by the light curls that clustered over her forehead.

"She's without her family, because she ran away from them. She'd ask them again and again to let her follow Ralf Christiansen, but they wouldn't let her go. We left Hussaby a few weeks ago, and the first thing we knew when the steamer was under way Arne popped up among us. She and Ralf had been children together, and when he grew up he wanted to marry her. But old Bjornsen is well-to-do as things go with us, and as Ralf hadn't a farm of his own Bjornsen wouldn't listen to his proposal. So about two years ago Ralf came out here to seek his fortune. He's been writing to Arne that he's been getting on nicely, and has been wanting her to come out and marry him, and she's answered all his letters. He sent her the pretty clothes she's got on now. She tells us that when we all began speaking of coming to America she wrote to him and told him she was coming with us, and he answered, saying that he would be here in New York waiting for her. But we've been here since yesterday and he hasn't come, and that's why poor Arne's crying so. I think the place where he lives is called Iowa. We came over because we heard he was getting along well. All the land in our neighborhood is owned by a few rich peasants, and we have to do day's work for very small wages. We heard that Ralf hadn't been here half a year before he got a farm, so we thought we might as well come over, go to Iowa, and get a farm, too."

"Were you the only ones to leave your village?" the reporter asked.

"The only ones from Hussaby," he replied; "but a great many people are leaving neighboring places. There's Ljundy, for instance. As many as five hundred have left there this year. They have the same reasons as we. They don't get paid well, they get letters from friends over here saying that they are coming on nicely, getting land and money, and they don't see why they shouldn't follow them and get along as well. We're brought up to work, and we're healthy and strong. Why should we stay at home and be poor all our lives when we have a chance to get rich here? Then, too, the military laws are becoming too strict, and we want to escape those."

The reporter had turned away, and was talking to one of the officials when the clerk who announces the names of the emigrants for whom friends are waiting outside, called out: "Arne Bjornsen." A moment later and the Swedish girl and her friends were hurrying toward the door. Arne's curls fluttered, she ran so quickly. Behind the rope outside, a big, haudsome young fellow, with light curls like her own, was holding out his arms. She flew toward him, and in a moment her head rested on his shoulder, while she sobbed with joy, and his large, honest blue eyes looked tenderly down on her. A few hours afterward, as the reporter was walking away from Castle Garden, he saw the Swedes, with Ralf and Arne in their midst, emerging from a Swedish tavern and wending their way toward one of the railroad depots. They all seemed in the best of spirits, and the next time old Bjornsen hears from Arne she will be the wife of Ralf Christiansen, in Iowa.

When the reporter's talk with the Swedes in Castle Garden was over his attention was called to a dozen or more Bohemians who were just entering. The men were assisting each other to carry several gray chests, while the women balanced large bundles on their heads. One woman not only carried a bundle, but also had a babe tied to her back. She had passed a broad sash around her shoulders, and into the sash the babe had put its legs, while its arms were passed around its mother's neck. When the mother got tired of the burden on her back she shifted the child and the scarf to the side or front. The women wore their yellow or purple sacks and striped skirts reaching only a little below the knee. They had long black stockings, and their wooden shoes clattered with every step. Like the Swedish girls, they had covered their heads with variegated handkerchiefs. The men had tight sacks and breeches, high top boots and curious hats trimmed with gold tassels. A very tall, lank man walked a little in advance. At a sign from him they placed their chests and bundles on the floor and sat down on them. The men first went to the exchange desk, and from there to the lunch counter, where they bought bottles of beer and apples. The tall, lank man stood near one of the women who were sitting on the bundles. First he took a swallow of beer from the bottle, and then he held it to her lips while she took a swallow. After that he cut two thin slices of apple, one for himself and one for her. Swallows of beer and slices of apple alternated until both beer and apple were gone. Then the man sat down on one of the chests, filled a long stem pipe with very coarse tobacco, and puffed away seemingly in perfect contentment, while the woman stretched herself on the floor and went to sleep.

The man told the reporter that his name was Swatopluk, and that he came from the neighborhood of Catharineberg. He was the oldest of the party, which was made up of his children and their families. His people had for several generations been skillful in making lace by hand. In his younger days he had made a good living that way, and he had taught lace making to his children. The family made as fine lace as could be bought in Catharineberg. But some years ago manufactories of lace were started and machine-made lace began to be sold. Of course he and his family made less money. He had heard of America, and as he became poorer he thought he might come over and make hand lace here. He did not suppose there were any factories here.

He opened one of the trunks and showed the reporter some very delicate lace work. "It's very easy to get rich here, isn't it?" he asked. "Whenever I've heard people talk of America they've said so. I hope soon to be able to go back to Bohmen. I'll build a house in Catharineberg."

When asked if he or any of his family spoke English, he replied: "Why no! Don't they talk Bohemian here?" and he was very much surprised when he was told that Bohemian was not a universal language. He and his relatives were in no hurry to get away from Castle Garden, and they had not thought of going to any particular place. They started from Europe expecting to make their fortune wherever the steamship landed them. They had been very much surprised when coming up the bay to find that New York looked larger than Catharineberg. "Most of the Bohemians that come over here," one of the officials said, "haven't any idea about the country. They have been making lace, blowing glass, or working in woolen mills. They come over here because they expect to get rich without having to work. Most of them lie around the city a couple of months and then they come here and apply for a passage home."

But the most benighted persons were found in a party of Finns, almost the first who have come to this country. Their costumes were so curious that even the officials stopped to look at them. The men wore hats that looked like beavers with half the crown cut off. Tight-fitting sacks, with flat brass buttons, reached down to the middle of the chest, where they were met by close-fitting breeches, with yellow stripes running down the sides. The striped skirts of the women were shorter even than those worn by the Bohemians, and the long stockings were of bright red, mixed with blue. Their shoes were of leather, but had heavy wooden soles. Each wore a stiff black bodice. Above it and running half way down the arms was a white shirt, open at the neck and with puffed sleeves. The costume was decorated with ribbons of various colors. They looked around in amazement. They told the reporter that they were very much surprised not to have seen any black people or Indians. They had supposed that most of the inhabitants were colored, and that the Indians roamed through the streets of New York. They came to America because they had read about it, and had a vague idea that they could live better here than in Finland. They came from the northern part of the country, and had been in Castle Garden for two days. They had been surprised when it became dark. They said that at this time of the year the sun was always above the horizon in Finland; in December it disappeared, and did not rise again until the middle of January. They seemed delighted when told that there was no "long night" here. They had not made up their minds where to settle, but said that they were willing to do almost any kind of work to make a living. They wanted, however, to get where it is cool.—*New York Sun.*

Senators and Congressmen.

There are seventy-six members of the United States Senate, fifty-nine of whom are practicing lawyers. Of the 293 members of the House of Representatives 219 are lawyers. The President and Vice-President of the United States are both lawyers, and nearly all the government departments, from highest to lowest, are headed and directed by the same profession. In the Senate, especially among Senators themselves, each member's ability is guaged by his rank as a lawyer. When the status of an incoming Senator is under discussion the remark is frequently heard: "He is a fine lawyer, and will make a good Senator," the general supposition being that because a man is a legal light he must, therefore, be "trimmed and burning" for a first-class statesman. Why the people of this model republic give such marked preference to the one particular profession in selecting their legislators and rulers is a conundrum not yet satisfactorily answered—unless it is because persons bred to the law naturally become expert wire-pullers, and know how to help themselves.

In the present Senate there is but one physician; in the House only four. To bring the Senate down to a fine point, statistically, there are in that august body eight merchants, two planters, two farmers, one banker, one mine operator, one editor, one doctor, one with no business whatever, and all the rest are limbs of the law.

Senator Hamlin is the oldest member of the Senate, both as to years and in point of service, counting from his first election. Senator Anthony has been longer in continuous service than any other. He first took his seat in 1859, and has been regularly re-elected at the end of each term. Mr. Hamlin, who is now about seventy-one years of age, first came into the Senate in 1848, but he subsequently resigned when elected governor of Maine. He was, however, re-elected to the Senate immediately after being inaugurated as governor, and afterward again resigned to become Vice President of the United States. Blanche R. Bruce, of Mississippi, whose time has just expired, was the youngest Senator, being yet under forty. He was the last of his race in Congress, but is consoled by having been called to the present administration as register of the treasury.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, is by many supposed to be the oldest Senator by reason of his appearance, but in fact there are but few younger than he. He is not yet fifty-two, but his stooping posture and his hair and beard of silvery whiteness, make him look much older than he is. Senator Thurman, so lately deposed, was ranked with Edmunds as the best lawyer in the body politic, and in their respective parties are usually accepted as authority upon questions of management and policy.

Besides the 219 lawyers in the house, there are twenty-five merchants, five bankers, five capitalists, two inventors, five manufacturers, two teachers, twelve farmers, four physicians, one architect and builder, four editors, two ministers, one stone-cutter, one insurance agent, two millers and three owners and operators of transportation lines. It will be seen by this showing that the pulpit is more scantily represented than the press, for the reason, no doubt, that editors are too poor and ministers too pious to meddle much in politics.

The oldest member of the House is Mr. Waite, of Connecticut, seventy years of age, and the youngest is Mr. Frost, of St. Louis, who is twenty-eight. The late Fernando Wood was a member of the House longer than any of his associates, and the next in point of lengthy service is Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Alexander Stephens, of Georgia, (ex-vice president of the Confederacy) is generally spoken of as the eldest member, but Mr. Waite was ushered into this vale of tears about one year ahead of him.—*New York News.*

A Nevada Snake Story.

Probably there is no animal on earth so intelligent and humane as a Nevada rattlesnake. A little girl, four years old, belonging to a farmer, was run away with in the mountains the other day while her father got out of the wagon to get a drink—at the spring. As she was one of twelve daughters he hated to spoil the set, and so pushed on after her, but with little hopes of overtaking the frightened animal. Presently he found the horse right on the edge of a precipice unable to move an inch. One end of a strap had caught around his fetlock, the other end around a tree, and held him tight. When the farmer went to put on the strap he jumped about ten feet, for a rattlesnake was holding the horse. It had wound his tail around the horse's leg, its neck was turned three times around a sapling and its teeth were fast in the wood. It was twelve feet long, for the farmer measured it. A few pounds more strain would have snapped the snake clear in two. The snake wasn't over five feet long really, for when the farmer took the strain off it came right back to its natural size, for a snake is a very elastic animal. The child wasn't frightened in the least. This story must be true, because the farmer was there and saw it all, and says it is true. He wanted four copies of the paper—the Carson *Appeal*—if it published the item, to send to his relatives in the East. We take the liberty of extending the information to his acquaintances in the other parts of the country. Those who know him best and admire him most will be glad to hear that he is doing so well out in Nevada.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Does Pleasure Pay?

With the above words an English society journal opens an article on the current habits of good society in search of pleasure. It is unnecessary to say that pleasure, if it can be taken only as many fashionable people take it, is not worth the time and money that it costs. No one enjoys this world's diversions so little as those who pay most for their fun and devote most time to it. At the theater and opera the people who appear most pleased are those who sit in the cheapest seats and wear the poorest clothes, and elsewhere the rule is the same. All else being equal, the man who has the most money to spend can secure the most enjoyment in this world; but one thing that thousands of people seem to forget is that with all things with pleasing possibilities a common rule of the table holds good—it is of no use to eat unless you have an appetite. The most forlorn diner-out in New York is the man who eats several dinners daily, and the most unhappy man at the theater—the man who finds fault with everything and enjoys nothing—is he who goes to the theater every night. Pleasure is like dessert—very good to take after something substantial, but the most unsatisfactory of all things when taken as a steady diet.

Out of season—An empty spice-box.—*Yawcob Strauss.*

PROGRESS.

New Inventions and Discoveries.

The present age may properly be characterized as the golden age of inventors and discoverers. So fully convinced is the commercial world of the utility and value of scientific research, that the investigator or inventor has not long to wait for a golden harvest if he has anything to offer which is new and adapted to supply a want. The rapidity with which new devices are adopted in business and domestic life is wonderful. Five years ago not a single telephonic circuit existed in the world which could be used for practical or business purposes; now there are 165,000 instruments in use in the United States alone, and there are only six or eight cities of 10,000 inhabitants which are without a telephone exchange. Probably more than five millions of people in this country make daily use of the telephone for business or other purposes. Thousands are hourly holding conversations between distant points, over single wires, and by means and appliances wholly unknown to science at the close of General Grant's last term of office.

Up to the date above indicated (1876) not a single investigator in the department of electric lighting had carried its results beyond the stage of experiment. No actual practical business test had been made, no effective dynamo-machine had been constructed, or form of lamp devised. Now, one inventor has in practical use over 6,000 lamps, distributed in part as follows: 800 lights in rolling mills; 1,340 in cotton and other factories; 430 lights in stores, hotels, etc.; 300 lights in parks, docks, etc.; 300 in railroad depots; 200 lights in mines; 1,500 in stations for city lighting. There are other devices, of perhaps equal utility, at work in all parts of the country, and the call for the appliances for this method of lighting is far beyond the ability of manufacturers to supply.

Twenty years ago the only available agent for the supply of explosive force was gunpowder. The army of miners and excavators, employed in digging for the precious metals or in cutting through mountains for

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., June 23, 1881.

It is officially stated that 642 houses were destroyed in the recent fire at Quebec, Ont., making homeless 1,211 families, consisting of 6,028 individuals, two-thirds of whom lost all, and without insurance.

Whitakers case has gone against him. His ears are not one-fourth as long as a mule's, yet there was as much fuss about them as though the slit in them had been half mile long.

The late legislature passed a law to punish candidates or others for committing fraud and bribery at the primary elections. Candidates must now keep strait, and do nothing unfair to get delegates or offer anything for votes to secure delegates or a nomination—this is now a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine and imprisonment.

A writ of mandamus on the State Treasurer was issued on 16 by Judge Pearson, returnable on the 23 inst., which will test the Legislative salary question—whether the members are entitled to the extra five hundred dollars.

If they do not get the $500 extra, we predict that hereafter there will be no more long sessions. No extra pay, no extra sit.

In the U. S. Circuit Court at Pittsburg, last week, a claim for insurance was set aside, first on the ground of the intemperance of the insured, second that the plaintiff had no insurable interest in the life of the assured. This last ground will render all assigned insurances null and uncollectable. The jury was out three hours, when the judge sent for them and directed them to render a verdict for the defence.

There was a discussion on Freemasonry at the Synod of the Reformed Church in America, which was held at Hudson, N. Y., a few weeks since, which has created considerable comment among the members of that denomination. The matter came up in the form of memorials presented by the Classis of Holland and Grand Rapids, Mich., and of Wis. The delegates from these places contended that Freemasonry was an institution opposed to Holy Writ, and that it was antagonistic to the Church, and they demanded that the Synod should take decisive measures to suppress the spread of the organization in the Church, and that the ministers should be compelled to sever their connection with the Order or resign their pastorate.

The republicans are prolific of deadlocks. There was a four-weeks agonizing dead-lock at Chicago before Garfield was nominated. There was a dead-lock before Garfield got his cabinet fixed. There was a dead-lock nearly all winter in the Penna. legislature before a U. S. Senator was elected. There was a dead-lock at the late extra session of the U. S. Senate, when the republicans tried to swallow repudiators Mahone and Riddleberger, both professedly unrepentant rebels. There is now a republican dead-lock in the New York legislature over two Senators. There is also a dead-lock in the New Hampshire legislature over the election of a Senator.

In fact the republican party seems to be a "heap sick." No wonder—just think of the poison it has taken, namely, Credit Mobilier; whiskey frauds; a stolen presidency; double salaries; riot claims; star routes; fraudulent pavements and land grants; and as deserts it has swallowed Moseby, Longstreet, Mahone, Riddleberger, and a score of other rebel brigadiers. Is there any wonder then that its bowels are costive?

We have no remedy for a party that has swallowed so much corruption—its whole system is poisoned and now we see it breaking out all over with sores, boiles, carbuncles, and the like, and even if healed its carcass would only present a hideous spectacle of pockmarks all over as the tell-tale of what the republican party has been.

General Grant, as he has progressed nothward, talks more bitterly against Garfield and Blaine. He was more severe at St. Louis than New Orleans, and his Chicago interview is the worst of the lot. He told the Chicago papers Garfield owed his election to Conkling; that he would have been badly beaten but for Conk.; and the only pay the latter has got has been insult and humiliation. "This man Robertson" was appointed because he is the personal and political enemy of Conkling. The White House inspires the brutal newspaper assaults on Conkling, and there would have been no trouble had Blaine stayed out of the Cabinet. Grant also accuses Garfield of writing him humbugging and deceitful letters, full of proffers of service, and then treats his requests with contempt. This quarrel in the Republican ranks is no April shower affair. It is deep down, and Garfield's chances for succession are below zero. This late interview of Grant's is regarded in Washington as indicating the Stalwarts in Congress will antagonize the Administration, and endevor to drive Blaine from the Cabinet.

Postmaster General James has managed within the first three months of his incumbency of office to lop off wasteful Star routes which have been taking $1,000,000 a year from the Treasury for years back. This is in one branch of one department only.

This proves that the democratic charge of waste and extravagance was true, and that the radical cry about the danger from rebel brigadiers was all a fraud to blind the people against radical plundering.

FUNNY.

Arthur, the Vice President, is mad because Garfield is President.

Garfield, the President, is mad because Arthur is Vice President.

Let both resign for spite.

—Gen. James, the Postmaster General, is doing good work in rooting out the star-route contracts, thereby already having saved to the country several hundred thousand dollars. If these reforms were practiced in every department of the government, the expense for running Uncle Sam's farm would be only one half what they have been. That things can be done for less money is shown by Mr. James; it is also proven in another respect by the Philad. Branch, which has put down the price of ready-made clothing to one half the prices that prevailed before the advent of the Philad. Branch clothing hall. With the great saving in the post office department, and the great saving in the department of clothing, the people are beginning to be happy and better times are setting in. We pronounce Samuel Lewins, manager of the Philad. Branch, and Gen'l James, manager of the post-office department, the greatest reformers of the times.

MANUSCRIPTS ON WHICH THE BIBLE REVISION IS BASED.

In a sermon on the revision of the Bible, Rev. Dr. Rylance, of St. Mark's Church, New York city, made the following interesting statement respecting the existing early manuscripts of the New Testament. The learned doctor also speaks approvingly of the new version, remarking that the revision was necessary in order that the common people as well as the learned might understand exactly on what ground they stood. Hitherto it has been thought that every word of the English version of the Bible was inspired; this belief is passing away as the people become educated and know that no work of a translation can be absolutely perfect. The autographs of the Apostles have long since faded and disappeared. All we have to depend upon for our translations are copies, ancient versions, translations, and the quotations made by the Fathers of the Church. The manuscripts of the New Testament are of two kinds—the uncial, the oldest class of manuscripts, written in capitals and without punctuation, and the "cursive" manuscripts, so called from their being written in a running hand that began to be used in the tenth century. Those of the old class were written between the fourth and tenth centuries, the other after the tenth century.

Of the old there are 130 in existence; of the new about 1,500. The very old and valuable manuscripts are only five. Of these the Alexandrian Codex was discovered at Alexandria, and was sent to King Charles I., 1628. It is now in the British Museum. Nothing is known of the origin of this, but is usually assigned to the middle of the fifth century. It is much mutilated, twenty-four chapters of the first Gospel, two of the fourth, and eight of one of the Epistles being missed. The next is the Vatican manuscript, supposed to have been written in the fourth century. A copy of this was never made till 1868, when a *fac simile* was issued. The condition of this is much more perfect. The third manuscript is that in the National Library at Paris, whither it was brought by Catharine de'Medici. This had been overwritten—that is, the parchment had been used for other writings; but, spite of that, the original has been disciphered. It is assigned to the early part of the fifth century. The fourth manuscript is that now at Cambridge. This is the least valuable, as it is much mutilated. It belongs to the sixth century. The manuscript found in 1844 in the Convent of St. Catharine on Mount Sinai by Tischendorf, and copied by him in 1859 is the most valuable of the five, as it contains the New Testament complete. This is supposed to have been written in the fourth century. None of these most valuable authorities were consulted in any of the English versions of the Bible, even in making that of King James' time. The Latin Vulgate, the plentiful cursive manuscripts, and the translations were used. Errors like the Doxology at the end of the Lord's Prayer had crept into the translations, even into the Syrian, which was as old as the second century. The Latin Vulgate was probably an excelent translation, as it must have been made within a few years of the death of St. John. The changes that have just been made have only been made when the weight of authority left no doubt of their necessity. The text is not a question of taste, of like and dislike, but of historic testimony. I expect to see the corrected version win its way into the confidence and the respect of the English speaking people.—*Scientific American.*

THE TREASURY FRAUDS.

Washington, June 14.—The Treasury investigation committee to-day submitted the preliminary report to Secretary Windom of the evidence found against the Custadoin's Department. The committee report that they found a regularly organized ring which had been in existence for several years and has been misappropriating money and defrauding the Government. The officials and employes who were connected with the ring will be dismissed at once and a more complete and thorough investigation will be ordered. All the facts heretofore reported in the Western Associate Press dispatches relating to the selling of carpets and other frauds of the ring is reported by the committee.

The report recommends the immediate discharge of Pitney, Custodian of the Treasury, Uptons, Assistant Secretary and of the chief clerk, for having violated the law.

General Longstreet arrived in New York the other day from Turkey, and in response to an interview gave these views of Turkish and European affairs;

"The men at the head of affairs in Turkey are not statesmen. They are brought up in the harems, and know no more about the world than the women of the harem, who hardly ever go out and never read. The result is that there is little positiveness of character—not enough to say no—so that other nations can do about as they wish. If there was some man at the head of the nation able to govern properly it would become powerful again. The natural resources of the country are very great, the people are honest, hard-working, industrious, and have a faith in the Government that is almost marvelous."

"Are the harems on the increase?"

"No, because it takes a good deal of money to keep one up, and at present their financial condition is bad."

"In a word, General, what do you think of the present condition of Europe?"

"From my point of observation I think there will be peace for some time to come. But still one cannot say what complications may arise out of the most trivial circumstances."

The whole of the school board of Penn township, Lycoming county, were arrested at the instance of one Peter Snyder for failing to attend to their duties. They paid the costs and promised better behavior hereafter.

Father Malony, the exposed miracle worker of Erie, who was arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, was discharged. It was shown that he had been paid money to effect miraculous cures but could not be held because although he took the money, he did not solicit it.

There is no abatement of the crowd of office seekers that go up to the White House every day, but it is understood that the President will make no more appointments than are absolutely necessary until Congress convenes next winter.

A law passed by the recent legislature of this state requires the prothonotary of each county to purchase a book, to be known as the medical register, in which the name of each practitioner shall be placed, and when any practitioner shall depart this life or remove from the county, he shall make a note of it. Every practitioner is required to register

—The contest in New York is still undetermined, as to the senatorship; whether Conkling or Platt go back, or whether the half breeds will elect one of their own, is hard to tell, but it has not near the importance for our people here in Centre county as the established fact that the greatest man to sell cheap clothing, for men and boys, is Sam'l Lewins, of the Philad. Branch, and the people recognize it by all going there for suits,

TERRIBLE CYCLONE, IN NORTH-WESTERN MISSOURI.

Over Sixty Persons Suffer Death—Hogs, Sheep and Cattle Alike Share the Same Fate—Houses and Barns Blown to Atoms.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 14.—Sunday was a terrible day for cyclones in north-eastern Missouri. The atmospheric pressure was very great between 4 and 5 in the afternoon, and during that one short hour no less than three "twisters" dealt death and destruction in as many paths. The first that came to the knowledge of the *Herald* was from King City and vicinity This cyclone started near Savannah, in Andrew county. Its course was northeast, through Flag Springs and King City. Many houses were destroyed and not less than twelve lives lost in Andrew county. At Flag Springs and King City the destruction was much greater, the loss of life in that vicinity being probably fifty. The public school building in King City, a large brick structure, was razed to the ground. Hundreds of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep were killed, one man losing eighty cattle, another sixty sheep and another seven horses. Another cyclone started four miles southwest of Rosedale, Andrew county, and passed eastward one mile south of Rosedale. The course of all the above cyclones was east by northeast. Another started eight miles northwest of Hopkins, in Nodaway county, its course for twelve miles being southeast. It was one-quarter of a mile wide, and nothing escaped destruction in its track. Many lives have been lost in all of these cyclones, and the destruction of property, which cannot now be estimated, was very great.

FURTHER ABOUT THE STORM

In Kansas.

The Kansas cyclone is thus pictured by a Topeka correspondent:—"The first damage done was on the farm of Mr. Powell, two miles northwest of Olivet. The family watched the cyclone as it approached them and finally retreated to the cellar, expecting the storm would pass over them, but just as it was about to pass the wind veered to the right, caught up the house, whirled it around in the air and threw it back upon the foundation in a perfect mass of ruins. The cellar was filled with debris, but the family of five escaped with slight injuries. A horse was lifted out of the stable and carried over a high hill and dashed upon the ground in a cornfield one mile away. Cattle were lifted from the ground, carried into the air and torn to pieces. Trees were torn out of the ground by hundreds. A Miss Tweed found the works of her gold watch a quarter of a mile from her house. Her clothing was stripped from her by the wind and all her household goods destroyed her trunk being lifted out of the house and carried so far that no trace of it can be found. From this point the storm moved a little northeasterly, going one mile north for every three miles east. Mrs. Freeman, a widow lady living near Olivet, lost her house and everything in it. A planter's farm house and buildings were left in ruins. Three negro children left at home near Olivet were badly injured, one having since died, and it is thought the others cannot live. Mr Rosencrants, who lives northwest, and John Harper, who lives northeast of Malvern, are known to have been killed.

In Missouri.

In Missouri a similar visitation wrought a terrible havoc. "The cyclone," says a King City despatch, "had its beginning about two miles south of Rosendale and twenty miles a little south or west of here. It gathered force as it came on, its mad fury assuming serpentine shape, covering a track varying from 200 feet to a fourth of a mile in width, and sweeping everything clear in its path. It was seen fully an hour before it reached here and within a mile and a half of here it spread north a trifle, striking the northwest boundary of the town and spending its fury three miles north of here. Houses, stock, trees, scrubbery and even grass bents and turf demolished in its path. The whole track was laid in a desert waste by its furious strides, and the whole territory was strewn with fragments of timber, houses and domestic articles. While the cyclone lasted the air was filled with material objects, and men were picked up bodily, thrown seventy-five feet in the air and landed a quarter of a mile away. A farmer named Maynard, living four miles due west of here; in attempting to escape the cyclone took a wrong course, ran into it and was driven against a fence post and pierced through and through by a four-inch piece of timber. Death ensued shortly after. His grown daughter Grace was carried a quarter of a mile from the house and found in a cornfield devoid of clothing except stockings. She, too, died. The rest of the family were saved by fleeing to the cellar of a house that had blown to fragments and scattered for miles about. R. C. Nelson, a farmer living one mile north of here, while sitting on his back porch reading, was killed. His two sons near by escaped, severely injured. The rest of the family were at church. Mrs. Roberts and two children, three miles east of Rosendale, were killed and her house totally wrecked. Several fine country residences were blown to fragments, and several hundred head of stock destroyed and crops and fine orchards damaged. The total loss is not less than $200,000 to $500,000. One farmer lost 250 head of stock out of 285. Many more, proportionately. Many farmers are left destitute of everything. At Flag Springs several houses were blown down, with considerable property damaged, and the whole of Empire Prairie suffered incalculable loss.

"Hardly had the cyclone passed when, slowly rising from the south, about four miles distant, could be discovered another fully as large as the first, that only spent its fury after a full hour's duration. It took everything in its path, carrying destruction as it sped on. Outhouses and barns, stock and every object in its way fell prostrate at its mercy. It took an almost due east direction, being in its course much like that of the former, and must have taken in as much territory as did the first one. The house of John W. Catt, four miles south of the town, the first object of its fury, was blown to pieces and the property left a total wreck. Nine persons were in the house at the time. Mr. Catt was severely injured about the head, but will recover. His daughter Bertha, aged three years, had her head crushed and died at two o'clock this morning. The others were all more or less injured, but none fatally. Frank Berke and others, twenty in all, were sheltered in a farmer's house south of Winslow, and ever one was injured, some probably fatally. A report has reached here that a family of nine near Berlin, ten miles east of here, were all killed, and another farmer, living near Berlin, was also killed. A woman with a babe at the breast and another child, names not known, living near Berlin, were killed. A young man near Berlin saw the approaching cyclone, attempted to escape, was pitched headlong into a mudhole and suffocated to death. Many more are thought to be killed."

HOUSES WITH PEOPLE IN THEM CARRIED OVER TREES IN MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minn., June 14.—A special dispatch to the *Pioneer Press*, from Wells, Minnesota, gives the following details of the damage by the storms: The barn of G. P. Probert was lifted from its foundation and carried fifty feet, then dashed to pieces. The house and all outbuildings were unroofed, and all the things scattered beyond recovery. Two harvesters were lifted into the air, and then dashed to the ground and ruined. Mr. Probert's little girl, who was in the barn, was unhurt, as also were his horses. The dwellings of George Honing and a man named Grady, of this town, were destroyed. The storm then passed into Blue county. In the town of Danville the house of one B. Jones, was rolled over several times, and he and his wife being in it, the woman was severely cut in the neck and face. The large barn on the farm of Mr. Cortes was entirely destroyed. The shanty of Mr. Axtell was picked up like a feather and torn to pieces. The house of Mr. S. E. Ambel was completely wrecked. The house of John Vance was lifted bodily and carried over the tops of high trees, and then laid upside downwards. Mrs. Vance, her brother and another lady were in the house and escaped almost without a hurt. The storm seemed to have spent its fury by that time, as no further serious damage is reported. The damage to the crops is not great as there was but little hail.

—Almost every family gets its groceries at Sechler's, because they keep the best and sell at small profit. Nothing but pure, fresh and wholesome goods kept at Sechler's,

THE IMPERIAL PRISONER.

London, June 16.—Advices from St. Petersburg say that the Czar still keeps himself a close prisoner at Gatschina. Sappers and miners have dug up every rood of ground within a mile of the palace in the search for mines. The water used in the palace is brought from St. Petersburg, it having been rumored that the Nihilists have tampered with the supply at Gatschina, and the troops employed in guarding the palace are changed every day. The Czar and family left for Peterhof today. The commander and officers of the guard-ship Potsinoff lying there have been removed and placed under police surveillance, Nihilist proclamations and copies of the *Will of the People* having been found on board the vessel. The Czar is said to be a complete wreck. Some days he shuts himself up in his Cabinet and refuses to see even the members of his suite. He intended some time ago to make Hieff the capital of Russia, but the recent operations of the Nihilists in the south-west have frightened him, and moreover, although the press is silent on subject, the peasants in the Kieff department threaten an agrarian war. The Czarina is prostrated with nervousness. Ignatieff's attempts to stamp out Nihilism are laughed at by the leaders of the movement, and it is now evident that the contagion is rapidly spreading in the army, while the peasants, rendered desperate by crushing burdens, are no longer to be depended upon. Not long ago a few leading nobles of the moderate party waited upon the Czar and urged him if he valued the safety of the empire to grant liberal concessions to the peasantry and formulate a scheme of constitutional reform, but he summarily dismissed them from his presence and they were notified by the police next day that it would be wisdom on their part not to meddle with the Emperor's affairs. The peasants in olden times used to sigh, "Heaven is too high and the Czar too far away to hear our prayers," but of late they have assumed an attitude which bodes ill for the peace of Russia.

"THE CYCLOPEDIA WAR."

The Cyclopedia War and the Literary Revolutions are working wonderful and happy results for the readers of books, and searchers after knowledge. The great "Library of Universal Knowledge," is announced to be completed, ready for the delivery to purchasers, the early part of July. It is probably the largest and most important literary work this country and the century have seen. It is based upon Chamber's Encyclopedia, the last London edition of which is reprinted entire as a portion of its contents, a large corps of American editors and writers adding thereto, a vast amount of information upon about 15 000 subjects in every department of human knowledge. Chamber's Encyclopedia, whose distinguished merit is universally known, is the laborious product of the ripest British and European scholorship, but being a work of foreign production it has been naturally deficient in its adaptations to the wants of American readers. In this new form it is most thoroughly Americanized, and becomes at once the largest and most complete encyclopedia in the field, at a mere fraction of the cost of any similar works which have preceded it, containing about 10 per cent. more matter than Appleton's Encyclopedia, at less than one fifth its cost, and 20 per cent. more than Johnson's Cyclopedia at a little more than one-fourth its cost.

The superlative value and importance of this great Encyclopedia, however, lies especially in the fact that it is brought within the reach of every one who aspires after knowledge and culture. It is *really* a library of universal knowledge. It brings a liberal education easily within reach of every plow boy. Every farmer and every mechanic owes it to himself and to his children that such a cyclopedia shall henceforward form a part of the out fit of his home. To the intelligent man in every walk of his life a Cyclopedia is indispensible. It is issued in various styles, in 15 large beautiful octavo volumes, varying in price from $15 for edition in cloth, to $25 for the edition in full library sheep binding. Liberal discounts even from these extraordinary prices are allowed to clubs, and publishers, besides, proposed during the next two months to distribute $10,000 cash in special rewards to persons who forward clubs of five, ten, or more subscribers. The American Book Exchange, 764 Broadway, New York, are the publishers, who will send sample pages and full particulars free on request

GUARD AGAINST DISEASE

If you find yourself getting bilious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, kidneys disordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few doses of Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great assistant. Use it as an advance guard—don't wait to get down sick.

I was miserable with Chronic Catarrh. Peruna is my remedy and no other. W. BOYD, Pittsburg

Farmers' SUPPLY STORE.

We are the authorized agents for the sale of the

CONKLIN WAGONS,

which come nearer perfection than any other wagons made. No other make competes with them in light running and durability. They have been in use many years in CENTRE COUNTY and none worn out. They are made better and better every year. We buy by the car load and keep a full stock of different sizes on hand of FARM, ROAD and LUMBER WAGONS, either narrow or wide track. BROAD WHEEL CONKLIN WAGONS MADE TO ORDER.

Cortland Buggies,

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, and

Platform Spring Wagons.

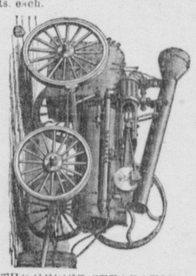
Like the Conklin company, the Cortland company make nothing but first-class goods and guarantee their work, which we sell at low prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK and you will be convinced that we fulfill our declarations as to quality and style of goods. Our stock includes BUGGIES WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS, GENTLEMEN'S ROAD WAGONS, SIDE BAR BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &c.

Our PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS are models of perfection. They are in every sense a standard wagon, which have never failed to give satisfaction.

We invite inspection of those we have on hand or any that are in use. Prices low.

We sell the OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS, the standard plow of the age; it does its work so well that other makers try to imitate it. Price, with Jointer Pilot Wheel and extra Share, ($14) fourteen dollars, 5 per ct. off for cash. Three different Shares: "C" Share for soil easily plowed; "DS" Share for plowing dry ground, and "S" Share for plowing baked soil or gravelly ground. Price of Shares 50 cts. each.



THE GEISER SEPARATOR.

We are the sole agents for the sale of the Geiser Threshers and Separators with horse powers, Portable and Traction Engines, Hechner's Level tread horse powers for one and two horses, with Threshers and Separators. GRAIN DRILLS. We sell the plainest, best made, most durable, lightest running grain spring drill, with or without fertilizer attachment, that has ever been offered to farmers in the state of Pennsylvania. One fact for farmers consideration: A drill with the least machinery, which performs the work is the most desirable implement for farmers use. We sell at the lowest prices, on the most liberal terms and guarantee satisfaction. A sample drill on exhibition at our store Call and see it.

Store opposite the Bush House.

Alexander & Co.,

15 juge. BELLEFONTE,

Constantinople, June 13.—A telegram states that a hundred persons were killed and sixty injured by the earthquake which recently devastated a number of villages in the pashalic of Von Armenia.

FORT SMITH, Ark., June 17.—Judge Yarker in the United States court yesterday sentenced to be hung on September 9, George W. Padgett, William Brown, Patrick McGowen, Amos Manley and Able Manley for murders committed by them in the Indian nation.

The small boy's digestive apparatus is undoubtedly the nearest approach to perpetual motion that the world has ever known, but the best digestive apparatus will wear out. The best remedy for impaired digestion is Green's Liver Pills.

It is apprehended that the crops in Berks county have been considerably damaged by the recent heavy rains. The rye crop seems an exception, having withstood the storms remarkably well.

The farmers of Ontario complain of the great drought, which threatens to destroy the whole hay crop.

I had Chronic Catarrh badly. I took Peruna. I am very much better. J. WILLIAMS, Medway, Pa.

A general reduction of grain rates between Chicago and New York has been ordered on a basis of twenty cents per hundred.

If you are bilious you will find positive relief by using "Seller's Liver Pills" Sold by all druggists.

HAUNTED ME.

A Workingman says: "Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me four years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did me no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and no one of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your family well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost."—*Christian Advocate*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandell & Co., 6 Beekman Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 roon St., Williamsburg N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

Big pay. Light work. Steady employment. Samples free. Address, M. L. BYRN, 6 Nassau Street, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y.

PE-RU-NA

Never fails to cure any kidney disease when directed. Also, diseases of the bladder, inflammation, incontinence of urine, (wetting the bed.) PERUNA is a positive cure. Recommended by physicians.

In cases of youth, PERUNA is a specific. Do not fail to use it. For brick-dust or other deposits, take PERUNA. Sold by druggists.

For nervous debility and impotency, take PERUNA. Recommended by physicians and druggists.

PERUNA will restore perfect health to the weary, fire and vigor of youth in both sexes.

For nervous prostration, caused by excessive mental or bodily labor, take PERUNA. It is a sure cure.

Aged and young persons who are disturbed too frequently, at night, on account of urine, can rely implicitly on PERUNA.

For kidney diseases of both sexes, PERUNA is a specific, and will cure in every case.

$1000 will be paid for any case PERUNA will not restore or at least greatly benefit.

Send for a pamphlet.

S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Coburn, Ohio.

Keep your bowels regular with

MAN-A-LIN

Card Collections.

1st. Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.

2nd. Ask him to give you a bill of it.

3d. Mail us his bill and your full address.

4th. We will mail you FREE seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakspeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

I. L. Cragin & Co.,

116 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,

PHILADELPHIA

7apr8m

TAKE THE

THE GREAT

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

☞No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kansas City. Direct connections for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and California.

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.

The unequaled inducements offered by this Line to Travelers and Tourists, are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (8-wheel) Palace Sleeping Cars, run only on this Line, C., B. & Q. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horton's Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The famous C., B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Cars fitted with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Revolving Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers.

Steel Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, South-West, and the Far West.

Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury instead of discomfort.

Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the United States and Canada.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send *Free* to any address an elegant *County Map* of United States, in colors, by applying to

J. Q. A. BEAN, Gen'l Eastern Agent,
306 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
and 317 Broadway, New York.

JAMES R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.
T. J. POTTER, Gen. Manager, Chicago.

VARIOUS CAUSES

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use failing hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in most cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on bristly, weak or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and rare in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric, yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. 3

A dozen or two since Blachley Lindley of Prosperity, Washington county, had sixty-nine sheep killed by lightning. Mr William Smith, of Independence, suffered the loss of three horses killed by lightning. An unusual number of such accidents happened within the last few days.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND has rapidly made its way to favor among druggists, who have observed its effects on the health of their customers. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 23 jun 2i

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the exceptions filed and distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator of Philip Erile, dec'd In the Orphan's Court of Centre county

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county, to pass upon the exceptions filed and to make a distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator of Philip Erile dec'd., and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties in interest in his office in Bellefonte on Tuesday, July 5th, 1881, at 10 a. m., at which time all parties in interest may attend.

ELLIS L. ORVIS,
16june Auditor.

BUSH HOUSE.

W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. 16juney

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE

On and after SUNDAY, June 12, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

	WESTWARD	
ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	" Harrisburg	2 45 a m
"	" Williamsport	5 40 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	9 05 a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	" Renovo	10 40 a m
	arr at Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Phila.	9 00 a m
"	" Harrisburg	12 10 p m
	arr at Williamsport	3 10 p m
"	" Lock Haven	4 25 p m
"	" Renovo	5 55 p m
"	" Kane	10 00 p m
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	12 10 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 00 p m
	arr at Williamsport	6 25 p m
	" Lock Haven	7 25 p m
PACIFIC EX.	leaves Lock Haven	7 55 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 07 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 20 a m
	arr at Harrisburg	12 05 p m
	" Philadelphia	3 50 p m
DAY EX.	leave Kane	6 00 a m
"	" Renovo	10 05 a m
"	" Lock Haven	11 05 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 35 p m
	arr at Harrisburg	3 40 p m
	" Philadelphia	6 45 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie	11 35 a m
"	" Renovo	4 00 p m
"	" Lock Haven	5 10 p m
"	" Williamsport	6 15 p m
	arr at Harrisburg	9 30 a m
	" Philadelphia	12 05 a m
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 15 a m
	arr at Harrisburg	3 05 a m
	" Philadelphia	7 35 a m

Erie Mail and Fast Line West and Pacific Express East make close connections with Lewisburg and Tyrone branch, with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains south.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with B. R. & P. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

ANNOUNCE A

GREAT CLOSING SALE

—OF—

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

Which commenced May 26th and will be continued during

JUNE, JULY and AUGUST.

After a highly successful season the last days of May find us with a stock aggregating about

A MILLION OF DOLLARS

and much too large in certain descriptions of goods, which, though seasonable and highly desirable now, may not be so another season.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUTURE,

looking to the extension of our business and the enlargement of facilities for its convenient transaction, also render it desirable that this stock should be speedily and greatly reduced.

We propose, therefore, to offer extensive and very unusual inducements to the people to take from us during the next ninety days the greater portion of the above amount. The bargains offered are in every one of our

THIRTY-FOUR DEPARTMENTS.

Our organization and machinery for the rapid distribution of large quantities of goods smoothly and satisfactorily are believed to be unsurpassed in the American market, but no effort shall be spared to strengthen them and add to their efficiency during the pressure of this CLOSING SALE.

Every person within reach of Philadelphia and having dry goods to buy should visit us in person during the continuation of this sale, but those who are unable to leave home can receive their supplies at the marked down prices through the MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Market Street to Filbert. - N W. Cor. Eighth Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE QUAKER CITY

Lawn Mower.

The best and most convenient Lawn Mower Out.

All sizes and prices lower than any other Lawn Mower now out.

Sold at

HICK'S HARDWARE,

16 jun 6i BELLEFONTE

SECOND ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS.

Our trade has been so much larger than we expected that our Mr. Gust Lyon has been compelled to go east again for a second spring stock. We have just received beautiful Lawns, the handsomest stock and pa lot of from 7 cts. upward. A new line of Buntings, Grena lines and Hermanis. We can show you a handsome ndercchintzes Percales, Cretonnes etc. Undoubtedly we have the best and most varied assortment of Ladies U Emwear, Chemsie, Drawers, Night Gowns and suits complete. We have skirts from 38c to $6.50, trimmed inoods. broidery, or Lace Chemise from 40c to $3 00 in all styles. Lady clerks in attendence to show you these go ods Ladys Linen ulsters the largest variety now open that can be found anywhere; we need not quote prices of them but we guarantee them 15 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the county.

In parasols we can beat anything around here. Ladies Slippers, Walking Shoes, Inclined Sandals, Button walking shoes, box toed and otherwise; we can show you about 30 varieties—Bought direct from the manufacturers;

CLOTHING

The largest and most complete stock of clothing brought to town. Summer suits $3 75. A beautiful light medium weight or heavy suit for $4 75. A good union cassimere suit for $5 00. A nice dress suit for $6.75, $7 50 and $8.00, are good quality, light and dark cassimere. The best quality of suits in all wool cassimeres, diagonals, basket paterns and vassetburgs from $10.00 up.

We are willing to wager that we have sold more pants this season than any 3 other concerns combined, because we had better and better made and cheaper than you can find anywhere. Boys good pants for 75 cts and mens good pants for $1.00. We have Warner & Co's celebrated pats for $1 25, celebrated because they are better and better goods than any other pants for the money.

BOOTS, BOOTS & SHOES, SHOES.

We can now show three times as many shoes as any other concern. Mens low cut button, Oxford ties, high button shoes and buckle shoes. We have them very cheap, for parties that don't want to pay much, from $1 25 up and we have the best good, serviceable and fine shoes.

Come and see for yourselves if we don't do all we say. We are running 4 large stores and buy goods direct from the manufac

The Centre Reporter.
SUPPLEMENT.

Centre Hall, Pa., June 23, 1881.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

As warm weather approaches, we devise all sorts of plans to keep cool, and by every earnestness defeat our purpose. To be cool, one must be tranquil—and avoid unnecessary exertions. The prudent housekeeper will wake her morning fire suffice to do the chief part of the cooking for the day. Cold boiled meats, cold vegetables, cold desserts for dinner, when that meal comes in the middle of the day, are in order. Potatoes made into salad are not to be scorned by any lover of that vegetable. If a cup of coffee is desired, it can be made on an oil stove, and such food as prepared warm can be warmed over. But custom renders cold food as palatable as, and during hot weather even more palatable, than hot food is in cold weather. A little presistence on the part of the housemother will prove this the case, and the experiment is certainly worth trying. Farmers' wives who stew over the stoves in mid-summer noons have a harder time of it than farmers do in the fields, and there is no necescity for this. Iced tea and coffee and milk are as delicious as hot tea and coffee when one's palate is accustomed to them. The hardest part of the work should be done in the morning, if possible, and if you can lie down for a while in the heated part of the day, so much better. Plenty of sleep, with frequent baths, will enable almost any one to bear the warm weather phliosophically.

—That was a fearful storm they had in parts of Missouri and Kansas last week, and many families are great sufferers in life and property. How fortunate that we have no such devastation here in good old Pennsylvania. Besides all the safety we enjoy in this regard what an additional satisfaction it is to know too that we are secure against high and fearful prices in clothing. Thanks to the Philad. Branch, with its gentlemanly manager, Sam'l Lewins, and his obliging assistant, ex-mayor Sternberg, of Bellefonte. These gentlemen always offer bargains in ready-made clothing that no customer refuses to purchase of them.

To Cure Colic.—For the violent internal agony termed colic, take a spoonful of salt in a pint of cold water; drink it and go to bed. It is one of the speediest remedies known. The same will revive a person who seems almost dead from a heavy fall.

Sticking-Plaster—An excellent sticking-plaster for fresh cuts and cracked hands is made of three pounds of rosin, a quarter pound of a beeswax, a quarter of a pound of mutton tallow. When well melted and dissolved together, remove from the fire and keep stirring till it is as cool as it will pour; then add one tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine; then pour the whole into a pail of cold water and when cool enough take it out and work it as a shoemaker does his wax. When sufficient worked, roll it out in small sticks. This is equal to any plaster ever bought. Keep the hands greased, to prevent it sticking to them while working it.

A lunatic named John H. Griscom is now endeavoring to outdo Dr. Tanner in fasting. Griscom started on a forty-five days fast in Chicago on the 30th of May. He is a large man, weighing about 200 pounds. Thus far he has lost some 25 pounds since he commenced the fast. He eats nothing and drinks but little water, and says he never felt better in his life.

A man named Harman and his son were killed by lightning on Thursday, 9, near Baltimore. Another had his thigh broken and several were stunned by the shock.

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,
As well as all kinds of **HARDWARE**, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 1oct, tf

THE
PHILA. BRANCH.
PHILA. BRANCH.
is the
BEST!
BECAUSE ITS STOCK IS BETTER, CHEAPER AND
LARGER THAN ALL OTHERS
and you can positively
BE SUITED
By purchasing your clothing at the Phila. Branch.
They have just received a new stock of
CLOTHING FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN AND ARE AS ALWAYS
HEADQUARTERS
FOR GENUINE GOODS. CLOTHING
Manufactured by their own House and every Article Marked and Warranted.
SAM'L LEWINS, the Manager now
DEFIES THE WORLD & THE REST OF MANKIND,
even the man in the Moon. The PHILA. BRANCH never was beat, never will be beat and never can be beat for the *Cheapest Clothing* offered in or outside of Centre County.

All that is said here is meant. Go and See, and carry the news to your neighbor that

Money can Positively be saved at the **PHILA. BRANCH.**

HOME, SWEET HOME.

There is an old artist residing in the village. He is a thoroughly good fellow, but is somewhat egotistically and self opinioned. He is a first-class artist and disciple of Wagoner. He paints wagons.

He is very fond of the girls.

The other night the vicious boys of the village put up a job on our hero. They sent him a letter by mail, in which they asked him to meet a distracted and infatuated maiden who had fallen dead in love with him and longed for acquaintanceship. They signed a fictitious name.

He was to meet the imaginary young lady in front of the church, and in order to prevent mistake was to whistle "Home, Sweet Home," for all it was worth. He walked up and down in front of the church and whistled that good old tune till his mouth looked like a putty blower. He scared all the cats in the neighborhood and the residents began to pour buckets full of slugs in their double-barreled guns.

The boys were behind the fence with unripe centennial eggs, and just as the master was about getting tired they saluted him.

When he arrived home the noses of the other boarders went up to the ceiling. He now turns pale every time he hears "Home, Sweet Home" whistled, which is every hour of the day. When questioned as to the cause of the loudness of the cologne he wore home that night, he said he kicked a cat on the street, and afterwards ascertained that it wasn't that kind of a cat.—*New York Dispatch.*

A good work has been done by our young friend Clevan Dinges in lowering prices, so that other merchants in order not to be left have to lower prices also. But Cleve is leading them all, both for quality and price.

Prevention of Disease.—A man can do his own business the best. Hence, it is safer to prevent disease by a proper care of ourselves, living temperately in all respects, using plain and simple food, than to pay doctors' bill. Especially it is easier to prevent the dyspepsia than to cure it, at least, cases of long standing. Medicine will effect little so long as we eat the richest and most indigestible food; eat at all hours, particularly at bed time, or eat as if "on a wager," consumate the meal by aid of hot drinks in the shortest possible time. Dyspepsia is a certificate of wrong and gross eating, ordinarily, or of too much mental effort robbing the stomach.

A young Japanese couple are about to be married in Boston. The expectant groom is a student, and the bride was his playmate in his native land. They will buy all their goods of Dinges.

A SUSPENSION BRIDGE BURNED.

Pittsburg, June 19.—About 1 o'clock this afternoon the suspension bridge over the Allegheny river caught fire from some unknown cause and was partically destroyed. The loss will reach $40,000, on which there is no insurance, as the bridge was considered fire proof. It was an imposing structure and cost $300,000 when built in 1859. As the largest portion o the travel between Allegheny City and this city was over this bridge, the public will experience great inconvenience until repairs are made.

ANOTHER DYNAMITE MINE DISCOVERED.

Berlin, June 7.—A dynamite mine has been discovered under Metals, close to the Galchine railway station, Russia, connected with a battery in the railway telegraph office. All officials have been arrested.

Isaac Alfery's dog bit Anderson Johnson's hog, at Owinsville, Kentucky. Then Johnson shot Alfrey's dog. Next Alfrey shot Johnson's hog. Finally, Johnson shot Alfrey, killing him, and the latest report said that a mob had gone to hang the murderer.

—That Dinges is doing a large business is evident from the stock he carries, and of the customers that throng his store.

LEWISTOWN
Marble & Granite
WORKS.
D. R. STRATFORD,
Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in Marble and Granite at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,
16octly CLEVAN DINGES.
Centre Hall.

LOOK!

CLEVAN DINGES

is revolutionizing the whole Retail Trade in Pennsvalley. It will pay to come from a distance and take a day in examining his stock.

In a few days he will open the finest line of

Glassware

ever exhibited in the county and at the cheapest rates. Only give him a trial.

He also says that his Clothing is selling rapidly and he expects to sell all of his stock off before 30 days. Be sure and buy a suit of him and get a bargain. Anything not in stock will be procured on short notice. See what he says:

I will prove to you that I can save you a percentage on Bellefonte prices and can easily do it. My Stock consists of pure and reliable goods.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL TO CALL AND SEE. Respectfully,

CLEVAN DINGES.

Centre Hall, June 23.

—o—

We retain the following from last week's adv.:

—o—

GROCERIES.

All Pure Goods—Lower than the Lowest.

—o—

DRY GOODS.

A LARGE STOCK, BIG ASSORTMENT AT PRICES TO ASTONISH ALL FOR CHEAPNESS

HAVE ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

Carpets

ever offered for sale in

CENTRE COUNTY

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

This is an age of dead issue, dead beats and deadlocks.—*Knoxville Tribune.*

Philadelphia is reported to have a hundred new factories in course of erection.

Mrs. Mary E. Nash, of Des Moine, Iowa, has declined the Greenback nomination for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The finest lot of dress goods can be found at Dinges', at prices that will surely astonish all.

An allopathic physician at Mount Clemens, Mich., refused to act as a pallbearer at a funeral because a homœopath had also been invited.

The Winchester Armory, New Haven Conn., declined an order for 50,000,000 cartridges from Turkey until satisfactory security should be offered.

It may not be generally known that during the last three months more goods have been sold at Dinges' than in any other store in Pennsvalley.

Russian immigrants in Minnesota escaped the trouble of coal famine by burning prairie hay in their air tight, old country, brick-lined stoves.

Pennsylvania has a new law, and the first one to be adopted in any State, forbidding the seperation of white and black children in the public schools.

In the United States of Columbia the grasshopper attains a size that throws the Kansas article in the shade. They are said to be five or six inches in length, and have entirely destroyed the crops.

Electric lighting is in successful operation on more than sixty steamers on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. It is believed to add much in the safety of that kind of traffic and traveling.

There is now building in the Baldwin Works, Philadelphia, a locomotive designed to be the fastest in the world and intends to do eighty miles an hour without taking water. It will be taken to Europe and tested on the railroads of England and the Continent.

Dinges' is the place to buy cheap, and the sooner the poor man finds it out the better afterwards he can get along, for Dinges will save him money if anyone can.

An old Long Island sportsman says that horses frequently die of broken hearts because they travel the same road every day and become tired of seeing the same objects. He says that the best way to restore a horse to health is to take him off on a new road and let him shy a little.

The house of Washington Irving, two miles south of Tarrytown, N. Y., is greatly out of repair, but it is said that the library is exacly as he left it. Even his pen is on the table where he laid it down for the last time, and his papers as he had arranged them on his desk, they have never been disturbed.

See the change in Dinges' advertisement in this week's supplement. Cleve has the enterprise to run a first class store and will no doubt in a short time do for Centre Hall what it never expected to see—the largest retail store in Centre county.

Within the last decade seven of the great public men whose fame filled Europe for a couple of generations have died—Napoleon III., Mazzini, Thiers, Victor Emanuel, Pius IX, Alexander II., and Beaconsfield. Gortchakoff, Bismarck and Gladstone are still in harness, but their age will scarcely carry them to 1890.

Now Ready!

—Just Received—

A NEW STOCK

AT

WM. WOLF'S.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Mr. Wolf has just returned from the city with a stock of goods that will beat anything he has yet offered. But what he depends the most on for selling his goods are his

LOW PRICES

AS EVERYTHING HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN.

His stock consists of everything usually kept in a well stocked store, such as

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES

BOOTS AND SHOES

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HARDWARE, QUEENS, GLASS AND WILLOW WARE,

ETC., ETC.,

DOLL & MINGLE.

BROCKERHOFF ROW, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BOOTS & SHOES,

A complete stock of entirely new Goods.

Fit and Quality Equal to Any.

GOODS BOUGHT DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS THEREBY SAVING CUSTOMERS THE DOUBLE PROFIT GENERALLY PAID.

We ask you to examine our Goods, and then compare prices with other Dealers.

WE HAVE A SHOE FOR $1.00,

WHICH WE CANNOT RECOMMEND TO WEAR A YEAR, BUT WE DO RECOMMEND AND GUARANTEE OUR BETTER GOODS.

If you want a shoddy Shoe we can give it to you, but we prefer giving customers the worth of their money.

We can save you money—and a dollar saved is a dollar made.

GIVE US A CALL.

Doll & Mingle,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Organs! Organs!

Pianos! Pianos!

Bellefonte Music Store!

ORGANS BOUGHT BY THE HUNDRED,

and for CASH sold below the lowest.

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED!

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Don't forget it—get our prices before you buy. We allow no one to undersell us.

We are the only firm representing the following organs in Centre county.

THE ESTEY,

MASON & HAMLIN,

SMITH AMERICAN,

SHOEMAKER

Any one claiming to represent any of the above makes in this county is a falsifier and unworthy of confidence. 23aptf

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,

DENTIST,

Centre Hall. Office at residence on Church street, opposite Luth Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, ether administered. 14apr.

HELP [illegible] by taking money when [illegible] is offered, there [illegible] by always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for [illegible] making money that are offered generally become wealthy while those who do not improve such [illegible] remain in poverty.Working men, women, boys and girls, [illegible] to work for us right in their own locali[illegible]. The [illegible] will pay more than ten times ordinary wa[illegible]. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that yo[illegible] need, free. No one who engages with us fails to make mon[illegible] very rapidly. You can devote your whole time [illegible] to the work, or only your spare moments. Full inform[illegible] and all that is needed sent free. Address STI[illegible] & CO., Portland, Maine. 21nov

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession in a workmanlike manner. All work warranted without pain. may4,'82

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.

CENTRE HALL, PA

RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

WM. WOLF, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

GOLD. Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 130 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $20 clear profit in ten days. All who engage making money fast. You can devote all your time to the business or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 19jly1

J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. n.s.v18

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

Receive Deposits, And Allow Interest, Discount Notes, Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.

10ap68tf

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

(Opposite Court-house.)

H. BROCKERHOFF, Prop'r. WM. MCKEEVER, Manager.

Good sample rooms on first floor. Free buss to and from all trains.

Special rates to Witnesses and Jurors.

1apry Strictly First-Class.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER.

ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. 31may'74 tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27feb tf.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1july

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law, Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte 30nov'82tf

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs, June 23, '81

HONESTY. INTEGRITY.

Electric Success.

Whitmer & Co..
CENTRAL SUPPLY DEPOT.
SPRING MILLS, PA

ENERGY. PLUCK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Dinges' store is headquarters for all kinds of goods.

—Rev. John Harpster, of Kansas, preached in the Luth. church of this place, last Sabbath.

—Now go and get that little fellow a new suit, and make him feel happy. You can get a child's suit as low as $1.50 at the Philad. Branch.

—A vicious cow put one of her horns into an eye of David Gentzel, of Gregg, and he may lose the sight of it.

—The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill making it obligatory upon school directors to allow the teachers their time while attending the annual county institute, and $1.50 a day for expenses.

—We regret to say that our old friend and neighbor, Wm. Emerick, farmer, is very seriously ill. Also the well-known and familiar old toll-gate keeper, Mr. John Barnes, of Pleasant Gap.

—The editor is absent this week, having gone on the State Editorial excursion to Long Branch.

—At Wolf's old stand always headquarters for bargains and none but the best goods.

—In horses, America wins the grand Prix. So in clothing, the Philad. Branch beats the world. Invest your dollars and obtain "always" your dollars worth at the Philad. Branch clothing hall.

—Having tried the Parker fly, we do not hesitate to pronounce it without a superior for catching trout. It is well made and so perfect an imitation of the insect that the most wary of the speckled beauties gets fooled and hooked by the Parker.

—Tom Burnsides caught five bass, 13 inchers, at the head of the dam near Bellefonte, one day last week.

—A man by name of Weaver, in Poe valley, got a pistol ball thro' his hand, by carelessly handling the weapon.

—Mr. Sam'l M'Clintick, on Monday 13, received a severe and painful kick on the lower part of the abdomen, from a horse, belonging to Joseph Gilliland, near Centre Hill, in whose employ he is; an ugly gash was caused by the kick, but he is now out of danger, we are pleased to say.

—New clothing is received all the time at the Philad. Branch, and hence the only way to keep up with the styles is to get your suits of Lewins. Besides that you get them cheaper. They make all their own clothing and warrant what they sell you, and have only one price which is plainly marked. Go to the Philad. Branch, it is the only place to save money, and get good bargains.

—The dwelling house of John Long, at the head of Penns creek, about three miles east of Centre Hall, was destroyed by fire, on Thursday afternoon, 16. The house was a large log dwelling, and occupied by two families, that of Mr. Long and one of his sons. Very little of the contents were saved. The origin of the fire is not known, but no doubt originated from a flue. The loss may be near $2,000. No insurance.

—Happened the other day to overhear a young lady say that she liked to deal at Dinges' for two reasons: She always got everything cheaper and Cleve was such a nice young man, you know. Guess she's about right.

—Log men estimate that from 30,000,000 to 45,000,000 feet of logs went astray from the booms of Lock Haven, Linden and Williamsport during the late flood. About 10,000,000 feet were caught between Williamsport and Northumberland, and about 2,500,000 feet escaped into the bay at Havre-de-Grace. The stock of logs belonging to Williamsport aggregates some 280,000,000 feet yet.

—That new store of John Wanamaker & Co, the careful Clothiers of Philadelphia, opened last fall, next door to the Continental Hotel on Chestnut Street, has proved a great success. Crowds of people were there all through this season picking out Boy's and Young Men's Clothing (the Men's Clothing is in the big store next door). It is not a hard thing to open a store and put up a sign, but it is an achievement to keep it open year after year, and not only satisfy buyers, but win new customers. The Wanamaker people certainly should have the clothing business by heart by this time without doubt. They carry the largest stocks, and never stop manufacturing more. The business this year, we are told, is larger than ever. "Nothing succeeds like success," and no clothing seems such a success as Wanamaker's, taking wear, fit and price into account.

—Rev. John Harpster, who left our town over nine years ago, as a Lutheran missionary to Guntour, India, returned on last Wednesday, having been at Altoona as a delegate representing the Kansas Synod in the Gen'l Synod of the United States. After his departure from Centre Hall, over nine years ago, Rev. Harpster remained in India some 4 or 5 years, when the state of his health required his return to the United States, and he made the voyage via San Francisco. He remained in California and Oregon a year or two, engaged in the mission work, and then came to Kansas where he has had charge of the Hayes City mission since, and is doing a very successful work there. He will return again to this field of his labors in a short time, with all the esteem of his brethren in the church elsewhere, as he has shown a peculiar fitness for this important work, and is possessed of great powers and eloquence as a speaker. He is a son of George Harpster, dec'd, and brother of Jacob Harpster, of our town His old neighbors, friends and acquaintances here greeted his return with warmest expressions.

—Godey's Lady's Book for July is a gem in its entirety. The Fashion Plates, Steel Plates, general illustrations, and the literary contents combine to make this old favorite leader of the Fashion periodicals the best that is before the public. The July number begins the One Hundred and Third Volume. The beautiful steel plate pictures, from original designs by F. O. C Darley, are alone worth the subscription price. Any of our readers who do not take the Lady's Book can be supplied, promptly, by leaving their orders at this office. We will furnish our own paper and the Lady's Book for the low price of $3.50 per annum.

—EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES.—The Queen City Suspender Company, of Cincinnati, are now manufacturing and introducing their new Stocking Supporters for Ladies and Children, and their unequaled Skirt Suspenders for Ladies. None should be without them; our leading physicians recommend them, and are loud in their praise. These goods are manufactured by ladies who have made the wants of ladies and children a study, and they ask us to refer them to some reliable and energetic lady to introduce them in this county, and we certainly think that an earnest solicitation in every household would meet with a ready response, and that a determined woman could make a handsome salary and have the exclusive agency of this county. We advise some lady who is in need of employment to send to the Company her name and address, and mention this paper. Address Queen City Suspender Company, Nos. 147 & 149 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati Ohio. 26 ma. 4t

—College commencements were the order of last week. Among graduating orations at Franklin and Marshall college at Lancaster, was that of our young friend J. Calvin Meyer, of Aaronsburg; subject, "Poverty a Social Force." If poverty be an evil, as communists would have us believe, it is a necessary evil. It compels individual exertion. Luxuries and even necessaries have been placed beyond our reach in order to occasion the exercise of God given faculties. To-day we stand a nation towering above its adversities, a brilliant sun in the zenith of its glory, and we know with pride that our exalted position is due in a large measure to the work of men in the humbler walks of life. No class of society is more miserable than those who live entirely upon the products of others, and whilst the impoverished classes are a fruitful source of crime and should pay the penalty of their transgressions, the universal tendency to immorality in those who possess great wealth is well known. The orator closed with an assertion of the good exerted upon the social fabric by the honest labor that poverty necessitates.

—Too late! Too late! exclaimed a woman early last Saturday afternoon, as she hurried towards Dinges' store. Wondering what she meant, we looked that way and saw at a glance what was the matter. The space in front of the store was just full of people struggling to gain entrance, and the poor woman's chance was about one out of a hundred to make a purchase before night. So popular has the cash store became that in order to be sure of getting a chance at the bargains offered you must go early in the morning and take your dinner with you.

—Sixty-five years ago occurred "the year without a summer." Frost occurred in every month in the year 1816. Ice formed half an inch thick in May; snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, seven in Maine, three in the interior of New York, and also in Massachusetts in June. Ice was formed of the common thickness of glass throughout New England, New York, and some parts of Pennsylvania on the fifth of July; Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part was cut down and dried for fodder in August, and farmers supplied themselves with the corn produced in 1815 for the seed of the spring of 1817.

—Seehler's always have a big rush—everybody seems bound for their establishment for groceries. It has the reputation for keeping the best and purest in the county. Examine their stock when at Bellefonte and satisfy yourselves of this fact.

—At the corner stone laying of the Evangelical Association, at Aaronsburg on last Sabbath, five ministers, Revs. Siebert, Widemeyer, Dirk, Stover and Stombach, officiated. A great many people were present, notwithstanding the funeral services of Miss Korman were held in the Reformed church, also services in the Lutheran church by Rev. Alleman. The amount subscribed was about $200.

—If you want to make a good bargain in clothing now is the time. Dinges is closing out his immense stock at almost cost-price and will have disposed of all in a short time, so that no time is to be lost if you wish to take advantage of the fact.

—Mr. Barlow, engaged in taking out prop timber, near Coburn Station, while assisting his men load the cars, was thrown from the top by a board breaking, and was somewhat severely injured. The man assisting Mr. Barlow was thrown on top of him.

—Don't you know that at least the one half the price usually paid for boots and shoes can be saved by dealing at Doll & Mingle's, Bellefonte.

—Mr. John Sankey's barn, near Centre Hall, will be raised to-morrow, Friday. A general invitation is extended to all to be present.

—Ha! Ha! Ha! The news is to good and we can't keep it. Dinges sells more goods, at lower prices, than any other merchant in Pennsvalley. Now tell everyone you see.

—J. Calvin Meyer, who graduated last week at Lancaster, will shortly enter the law office of Alexander & Bower, at Bellefonte, and also teach in the public schools of the Borough as first assistant.

—Besides his large stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, Dinges has one of the best grocery departments in the valley. Pure and fresh groceries constantly on hand.

—The ore-boom has reached the land of George Reiber, in the Loop, and also that of Mr. Boal, in the same locality. Heaver up.

—No place like home is a familiar expression and often heard. Likewise, Doll & Mingle's, Bellefonte, is the best place to deal at when in need of anything in their line.

—Any true fisherman, who goes catfishing, and accidentally catches a 12 inch trout, will throw it back, because he only went a catting.

—New goods constantly received at Wolf's old stand; the latest styles always found there, also the largest assortment.

—We hear that in many parts of this county the grain has lodged.

—It keeps a team on the road nearly all of the time bringing goods from the R. R. station to Dinges' cheap cash store. Fact.

—Had a heavy thunder shower last Thursday night.

—Have you tried Dinges' fine mess shad—if not do so. They are tip top.

—Our Little Ones for July is a pretty number, which will delight every boy and girl. By the Russell Pub. Co., Boston, $1.50 per year.

—We issue our tenth supplement this week.

Peruna had a remarkably good effect on my daughter's Paralysis. W. E. DUNCAN, Sewickly.

AFFAIRS ABOUT HUNTINGDON.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., June 17.—The body of James Dickey, drowned here last Friday, was recovered this morning at Mapleton, eight miles below.

The barn of Rev J. R Lanes in Hill valley, this county, was destroyed by an incendiary fire last night. One colt, one cow, a large quantity of grain, hay, etc., were destroyed. Loss about $3,000; insurance $1,800.

The next annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Millers' State Association will be held in Pittsburgh during the time of the State Fair in September. The State Agricultural Society will allot a space of 50 by 170 feet with line shafting and motive power free for the display of machinery and mill supplies. This is the first time in the state that an opportunity had been offered to millers to witness such a display of milling machinery in motion, and it is expected that there will be a large number of millers present from this and other States.

It is reported war has broken out between the Sioux and Crees, and a battle has been fought near Woody Mountain, in which 28 of the former were killed. The Crees objected to the Sioux coming further west. Hence the trouble.

During May there arrived in the United States 117,482 immigrants, and during the eleven months of the fiscal year 564,294. Of this latter number there were from Germany 175,506; Dominion of Canada 110, 611; England and Wales 57,861; Ireland 61,796; Scotland 12,628; China 7,443; all other countries 138,649.

LISTEN TO THIS.

The unbiased opinion of some of the most intelligent medical men in this country and Europe, support the statement that Kidney-Wort is the greatest discovery yet, for curing kidney and liver troubles, piles and constipation. It acts on both kidneys and bowels at the same time and thus cleanses the whole system.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 26 may 7m

My daughter's defective vision was much improved by Peruna. JAMES COOK, Bakerstown, Pa.

John Brown was sentenced to seven year's imprisonment at Smethport, McKean county, for placing obstructions on the railroad.

PERSONALS.

—Mr. Daniel Neidigh, Ferguson's candidate for Sheriff, looked in on us the other day.

—Rev. Wieand, of Rebersburg, honored the REPORTER with a visit on last Thursday; also Rev. Alleman. Both these divines were on their return from General Synod.

—Among the callers on the REPORTER this week were Misses. Girtie Miller and Maize Harper. We are always glad to have the ladies visit us.

—Best is the cheapest. Buy boots and shoes of Doll & Mingle, Bellefonte, and you will get the best goods at the cheapest price.

—Mr. H. E. Duck, esq., of Penn, called upon the REPORTER, Friday. Mr. Duck comes from good democratic stock, and has announced himself a candidate for Commissioner.

—Mr. Jas. M'Clintick, one of Centre Hill's working democrats, visited the REPORTER sanctum the other day.

—Mr. Daniel Bartges, of Gregg, called at our sanctum. He reports grain in his section good, only some of it lodged by the recent heavy rains.

—The more the merrier, is what Dinges says when customers fill his store to overflowing.

—Mr. Isaac Stover, of Zion, looked in upon the REPORTER, on Friday. He reports the crops promising in that section.

—Among the new announcements this week will be found the name of John F. Gray, of Patton. Mr. Gray is a pleasant young gentleman and a true democrat.

—We had a very pleasant chat with Mr Thomas B. Jamison, of Spring Mills on Tuesday. Mr. Jamison is a candidate for Register, as reference to the announcements will show, and a solid democrat.

—We were pleased to have a call from Wm. H. Miller, of Harris. Mr. Miller is an old and respected citizen of that township, and a life long democrat, and announces himself as a candidate for Associate Judge, as will be seen in this issue.

Sore eyes, tetter, salt rheum, &c., are cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

Fritz Miller, German, who had suffered bad luck of late ended it on Saturday, at Little Rock, Ark., by laying his head on the track in front of an approaching train. It was severed from his body. He leave a family.

PREJUDICE KILLS.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by a simple remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters." —The Parents —*Telegram.*

MARRIED.

On 5, by Rev. Landis, A. J. Grieb, of Sugar Valley and Miss Margary Condo, of Rebersburg.

On the 19th inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, in Aaronsburg, by Rev. Tomlinson, Chas Weaver, of Haines, and Ellen Boursox of Penn township.

DIED.

On the 16th inst., in Haines township, Miss Maggie Malinda Korman, aged 18 years, 2 months and 12 days.

On the 18th inst., at Spring Mills, John W Krumrine, aged 34 years, 3 months and 18 days.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce that Wm H. Miller, of Harris, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

We authorized to announce that John K. Runkle, of Potter, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Rishel, of Potter, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that L. T. Munson, of Bellefonte, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel T. Wieland, of Harris, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Samuel K. Foust, of Miles, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Michael Kerstetter, of Spring, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that George Hoffer, of College, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. B. Noll, of Spring, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John B. Leathers, of Howard, is a candidate for sheriff subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph L. Neff, of Boggs, is a candidate for sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that T J. Dunkle, of Rush, is a candidate for sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Neidigh, of Ferguson, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Coldren, of Gregg, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce that J. C Harper, is a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic usages.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. W. Spangler, of Potter, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph Smith, of Gregg township, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that D. C. Keller, of Potter, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that John Wolf, of Miles, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that P. F. Bottorf, of Ferguson, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Christ Alexander, of Penn, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Sam'l Decker, of Walker, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. J. Griest, of Unionville, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Hoy, Jr., of Marion, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that B. F. Arney, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that H. E. Duck, of Penn, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that Joe. W Furey, of Bellefonte, is a candidate for Register, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Thomas B. Jamison, of Gregg, is a candidate for Register, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Henry Beck, of Spring, is a candidate for Register, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Jas. A. M'Clain, of Boggs, will be a candidate for Register, subject to democratic usages.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Gray, of Patton, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Meyers, of Harris, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Frank E. Bible, of Spring, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to democratic usages.

Thomas Hoops, foreign freight agent of the National Freight Line at Chicago, has, it is alledged, disappeared with his accounts $10,000 short.

CAUTION.—Having purchased the articles below mentioned, at constable's sale, on the 15th of June, as the property of J. C. Brown, I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure; all persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with the same: 2 horses, 5 shoats, 1 two horse wagon, plow, harrow, buggy, sleigh, and grain in the ground.
JOANNA BROWN,
23jun3t. Linden Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Susan Lee, dec'd, late of Potter twp., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ROBERT LEE, Admr.
2Jun 6t Centre Hill, Pa.

MILLIONS OF PLANTS! Cabbage $1.00 and Celery $2.50 per 1000 by express. Larger quantities at still low rates. Send for free circulars. Address.
J. F. Tillinghast
LaFayette, La: Co. Pa.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.
A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.
No disease can exist for any length of time where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.
They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.
To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.
No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and advise them to use Hop Bitters.
Remember, Hop Bitters is not a vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "TEMPERANCE FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All at 50 by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM
As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.
KIDNEY-WORT has had wonderful success, and is an immense sale in every part of the Country. In fact thousands of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.
IT It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all diseases, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.
As it has been proved by thousands that
KIDNEY-WORT is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a
SPRING MEDICINE.
Always cures BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.
In put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts of medicine.
Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who can't readily prepare it. *Both with equal efficiency in either form.*
GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop'rs.
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.
KIDNEY-WORT

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary on the estate of George Mark, late of Gregg twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.
HENRY MARK,
may18 6t Executor, Penn Hall

GOOD TIMBERLAND FOR SALE.—51 acres and 80 perches timberland, in Gregg twp., about one-half mile south of Geo. Gentzel's sawmill, near the public road, adjoining lands of Chas. Ripka, Geo. Gentzel and J. D Decker. The timber consists of good yellow pine, pitch pine, hemlock and chestnut oak. Also
HOUSE AND LOTS IN MILLHEIM adjoining J. R. Reifsnyder on the south, Annie Albright, B. O. Deininger and D. A Musser on the north; containing about one acre, having thereon a dwelling house, with good garden, 40 young apple trees, choice fruit, just beginning to bear; about 20 peach trees, 6 pear trees, and an abundance of grapes, sour cherries, and other fruit; also a well of good water, 30 feet deep, near the house. For further information apply to
JOHN S. AUMAN,
24mar3m. Farmers' Mills, Pa.

C AND N-W RAILWAY

THE Chicago & North-Western RAILWAY
Is the OLDEST, BEST CONSTRUCTED, BEST EQUIPPED and CHIEF
LEADING RAILWAY OF THE WEST AND NORTHWEST!
It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in
Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado Idaho, Montana Nevada, and for
Council Bluffs, Omaha, DENVER, LEADVILLE, SALT LAKE, SAN FRANCISCO
DEADWOOD, SIOUX CITY.
Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all Points in the Territories and the West
Also, for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah Menasha, St. Paul Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismark, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota Wisconsin and the Northwest.
At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & North Western and the U. P. R'ys depart from, arrive and use the same Joint Union Depot.
At Chicago, close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk R'ys and the Kankakee and Pan Handle Routes.
Close connections made at Junction Points.
It is the ONLY LINE running
Pullman Hotel Dining Cars
BETWEEN
CHICAGO & COUNCIL BLUFFS
Pullman Sleepers on all Night Trains.
Insist upon Ticket agents selling you Tickets via this road. Examine your Tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-Western Railway.
If you wish the Best Traveling Accommodations you will buy your Tickets by this route. AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.
All Ticket Agents sell Tickets by this Line.
MARVIN HUGHITT, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Man'g'r, Chicago
14apr1y

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefonte
febtf

D. F. FORTNEY
Attorney at Law.
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte

H. K. HICKS
Has the largest Stock of Hardware,
OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Coach and Saddlery Hardware
that is kept by any one dealer in Centre Co., and sold at the most REASONABLE PRICES. He is sole agent for the
Celebrated South Bend Chilled Plow,
that is guaranteed to give satisfaction over 250 NOW IN USE IN CENTRE COUNTY, in less than two years introduction.
21ap

Free Particulars.

On the 1st of this month our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods at Oak Hall was seven hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-one cents.

$743.175.81
These are the exact figures.

Where is there another such stock to select from?
The old house has been remodeled.
The old hands (most of them) are still there.
The old principles of just and right prices, sound goods, fashionable styles, substantial finish, are strictly adhered to.

John Wanamaker

Who founded the business, is at Oak Hall every day looking after things, and in all the history of Oak Hall it was

Never so wide awake

to push up its high standards and drop down to lowest prices.

An old-time greeting to our friends everywhere, and another cordial invitation extended to come to Oak Hall.

Wanamaker & Brown,
OAK HALL,
Cor. Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.
The Largest Clothing House in America.

Postscript.

The last new thing we have done is to open a TEN DOLLAR ROOM, where we have gathered a great lot of full Suits, suitable for dress or business, which we shall sell at $10.

You can judge of the cheapness of our stock by seeing what we can do for $10.
W. & B.

We manufacture the BEST OVERALLS in the country.
Call and examine them.
BALLAND & NEWMAN.
RECEIVING GOODS ALMOST DAILY TO KEEP UP MY STOCK.

Clevan Dinges.
Cheapest Store
—IN—
CENTRE COUNTY

Mr. Dinges has positively the cheapest store in the valley, and it will be well for you to call on him and examine his stock and prices, and you will find the best quality of goods at cheaper rates than elsewhere.

You may think he is trying to talk or fill up his ad., but this is not the case as he will show.

My object in selling goods cheaper than other merchants, is simply to convince the people of our valley that it is not necessary to go away from home to buy cheap but you can save at least $1 on every $10 by dealing with me, if you can't I don't ask your trade.

Again another object is to establish a first class store in this valley that goods will be sold at cash prices. All this I am doing at present, as many of my friends know.

It will pay you to come 15 or 18 miles to my store, as a number of my customers are doing.

I ask your attention to the above facts and tell you candidly that I am selling better goods at cheaper prices than any other merchant in Pennsvalley.

I have the largest bargains in Clothing ever offered in the county. Examine my stock before buying. Very respectfully soliciting a call I remain yours &c.

CLEVAN DINGES.
Centre Hall, Pa.

VALENTINES & CO.'S STORES.

The Largest Dealers in Centre County.

—WE ARE OFFERING NEW—BARGAINS EVERY DAY.

RIO COFFEE 12 1-2 CENTS PER POUND.

A BUCKET, WASHBOARD AND A CAKE OF SOAP, FOR 25 CENTS.

A GLASS SET—4 PIECES, FOR 25 CENTS.

12 GLASS DISHES FOR 25 CENTS

SUMMER DRESS GOODS
at Bottom Prices.

A Bargain—Ingrain Carpets at 40 Cents a Yard.

KID GLOVES, 75 cts per Pair.

STRAW HATS at 4c. each.

Although we have sold nearly two carloads of Mackerel this spring, we still have a nice stock of new Mackerel for harvest.

We pay CASH or Trade for Butter Eggs, Bacon, Lard and Potatoes.

Call and see our spring Suits. We give you value for money with our Clothing.

HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA. M. ASH, Prop. Bellefonte.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS IN EVERY LINE. EVERYTHING SOLD AT BARGAINS.

NEW YORK
CLOTHING
HOUSE.

Men's Counters.

We are now daily opening out new lines of fresh goods and we propose to offer the public the most complete and varied assortment in every department that can be found. We need hardly dwell upon the fact that *no house can or does undersell us.* We warrant our goods to be *reliable in quality and lower in price* (material and workmanship considered) than can be found in Bellefonte. Our trade which is increasing daily is the most positive proof of the fact. Look what our various counters contain:

Men's fine all wool cassimere suitings.
" " Cheviot "
" Union cassimere "
" Diagonal "
" Middlesex flannel "
" Fine dress "
" Fancy plaid "
" Silk mixed "

Boy's Counters.

Boy's handsome diagonal suitings ages 10 to 16 years.
Boy's all wool dress suitings ages 10 to 16 years.
Boy's blue cloth suitings ages 10 to 16 years.
Boy's nuby cheviot suitings ages 10 to 16 years.
Boy's beskame cassimere suitings ages 10 to 16 years.
Boy's russell cassimere suitings ages 10 to 16 years.
Boy's yacht cloth flannel suitings ages 10 to 16 years.
Boy's strong school suitings ages 10 to 16 years.

CHILDREN'S COUNTERS.

Children's knickerbocker suitings ages 3 to 10 years.
Children's indigo sailor suitings ages 3 to 10 years.
Children's fine cassimere suitings ages 3 to 10 years.
Children's Rock Mill cassimere suitings ages 3 to 10 years.
Children's dark grey suitings ages 3 to 10 years.
Children's basket worsted suitings ages 3 to 10 years.
Children's wide ribbed diagonal suitings ages 3 to 10 years.
Children's kilt all wool suitings ages 3 to 10 years.

FURNISHING Goods Counters.

Fine neck wear.
White and fancy colored shirts.
Fancy suspenders.
Collars and cuffs.
Summer Merino underwear.
Overshirts and overalls.
Fine soft and stiff hat.
Fine straw hat.
Our stock of Trunks, Satchels, etc. is complete with all the leading styles, which we are selling at bottom prices. Purchasers will find it to their advantage by calling at the

New York Clothing House,
Allegheny St.,
(Opposite Brockerhoff House.)
M. ASH, Prop. Bellefonte.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

The mayor of Quincy, Illinois, is very fond of fifteen-ball pool; and his sister is trying to wean him from the game. She went to the billiard saloon when he was engaged in it, the other day, and gave him her opinion of him, of the game and of the company in which she found him, and, this proving ineffectual, she dropped upon her knees in prayer for her sinful brother, whereupon the mayor fled through the back door. Even mayors are mortal.

An ingenious farmer, sticking a few nails into a clothesline to keep his neighbor's cattle out of his pasture, went about his other business thinking no more of the matter. A sharp fellow came along, saw the rope and began to think about it. He evolved the "barbed wire" fence, and the very farmer from whom the fellow got the idea has to pay him a tribute for an article which he himself originally designed. And the income of the monopoly is estimated at $100,000 per month.

The movement in the industrial world now seems to be toward obtaining substitutes for wood. The disappearance of our forests is feared to be an event of the near future, so that any substance that can take the place of wood is welcome. It is proposed to replace wooden sleepers with steel; slate already has largely usurped the place of shingles; cotton refuse is compressed into building blocks; gum is made into a substance resembling black walnut; sawdust is pressed into a form which only experts could distinguish from the original lumber.

Dr. James, of Harvard college, brother of the novelist, Henry James, Jr., is lecturing to the medical students on the use of alcoholic drinks. He thinks the evidence, on the whole, is in favor of total abstinence. Alcohol takes the place of food by temporarily reducing the normal demand for it, but "this effect is not desirable" or consistent with perfect health. The effect of alcohol on the circulation is to create an illusionary feeling of warmth, while as a matter of fact the thermometer shows a decline of the bodily heat. Any task requiring more than half an hour can not be done as well with alcohol as without it. As an assistance to digestion its real value, he says, is that of a flavor which may be equally well secured by the use of fruits.

An excellent charity has just been established in London. An organization has been formed of benevolent women to provide homes in the various districts of the British metropolis for girls and young women who are earnestly striving to gain an honest living, but who are homeless; at the same time to afford them profitable recreation, and above all to surround them with healthful influences and friendly guidance at the most critical period of their lives. The rent of a bedroom comprising the use of dining and reading-rooms, supplied with books, magazines and newspapers, is from sixty-two cents to $1 a week. Board, consisting of breakfast, dinner and tea (Sundays included), is charged at the rate of $1.12 a week, while separate meals are provided for those who do not require the full weekly accommodation.

A Canadian paper, whose editor probably believes that Friday is an unlucky day, prints the following paragraph: "Are not such facts as these enough to make one ask, 'What's in a name?' The small excursion steamer that carried nine persons to their doom at Galt three years ago was named the Empress of India. The excursion boat that went down in the river Thames, at London, England, in the fall of 1878, with about 600 souls on board, was known as the Princess Alice. The ship which foundered off Spithead in 1872, and swept 600 passengers into the other world, was called the Royal George; and last, but not least, the steamer Victoria, that parted to carry desolation into thousands of Canadian homes and drape our land in mourning, bore the name of our beloved queen, upon whose birthday the boat gave up the ghost, in sight, we should also say, of the sister boat, the Princess Louise. Strange fatality! Strange enough certainly to put serious thoughts into one's head."

A couple of boys in a New York town learning that the odor and noise of several pigs were disagreeable to the owner's neighbors offered for a small sum to abate the nuisance. Whether their offer was accepted or not does not appear. At any rate they proceeded to business by buying two pigs. With these they properly prepared the apples, peace and other garbage which was fed to the animal most successful results. The swine went into a rapid decline and had to be slaughtered. The parents of the boys were obliged to settle with the owner, but the neighbors felt relieved. Of course the reader will be curious to know what two papers are useful in killing hogs. For if once known there are stray curs and midnight cats enough to insure them a large circulation. To know also where they are published, and whether they are daily or weekly. Perhaps without giving names it will be sufficient to say that one was a paper of pins, the other of tacks.

A Quiet Boarding House.

"I have come in answer to your advertisement for board," said a nervous old lady to a pert miss of thirteen, as the latter showed her into a parlor of all the comforts of a home establishment on Henry street. "And I won't come here unless your house is perfectly quiet, now remember that."

"Quiet! well, you may smile," replied Miss. "That noise you hear now is the dentist in the basement, pulling out a tooth, but he'll get it out, if it takes him a month. How much can you afford to pay?"

"I think I hear some one upstairs shouting," said the old lady.

"That's only a young lawyer practicing a case. You'll get used to him. Nobody liked it at first, but we've all got used to it and don't mind it now. Got any children? We don't take children, because our babies fight 'em so."

"No, I haven't. Who's that yelling in the next room?"

"That's the landlord trying to collect the rent. You know pa is very deaf, and you've got to howl at him. You'll have to pay in advance if you come here."

"Good gracious! What's that?" ejaculated the old lady, as a furious din swept through the lower regions.

"I guess the cook is driving grandma out of the kitchen with the clothespole. She often does that. Have you got much baggage?"

"Sakes alive! Somebody is being murdered upstairs! Who is it?"

"Oh! that's a literary fellow on the top floor. Whenever he writes anything he squeals like a pig. But he generally writes at night, and you needn't pay any attention to him."

"What are your terms?—good heaven, the roof has fallen in!"

"No, it hasn't; that's a college professor, and that's the way he goes up and down stairs. If you listen you may hear him break his neck! Can you give any references? Anybody know you?"

"Certainly; if I—was that a gun?"

"I guess so. My cousin has got a prairie down cellar where he hunts Indians and buffaloes and things. Sometimes he's a road agent, and then he robs us on the stairs. We always allow for it in the board, so it evens up. Got any money of your own?"

"Never mind whether I have or not; I don't think I want a room here, anyway. Let me out, please."

"Couldn't let you have one, anyhow," retorted miss, preparing to slide down the balustrade. "There's only one empty one, and that's too high-priced for you; besides, you don't wear very good clothes, and we prefer not to have you around." And down the slide she went with a whiz-z, while the old lady pattered off after another home-like house.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Expelling Bots.

If I remember right, Dr. Horne somewhere stated that there is no way of expelling bots from a horse. I have been in the habit of giving horses a strong decoction of sage, well sweetened, which had the effect of expelling the bots. It was supposed, when I was a boy, that sage tea acted as a cathartic, and that the bots were fond of sweet, and would let go to take a sip of tea, and while sipping tea, would be carried along the intestinal canals and the horse would be relieved. A few ashes help them along. I write from experience; no guess-work about it.

Spare the Calves.

As spring is now here we would again caution farmers against the indiscriminate slaughter of these innocents. The considerations advanced by some farmers in favor of this practice are purely of a mercenary character, and if generally adopted would soon put an end to one of the most important branches of rural husbandry, and could be likened to the fable of the foolish man who killed the goose that lay the golden egg.

It requires but very little trouble to raise a spring calf, and what little trouble there is is confined to the first few weeks of its life. The better way is to put the calf in some convenient grass lot separate from the cow, and allow it to suck its mother every morning and evening, gradually diminishing its allowance as the grass makes its appearance and which it will soon learn to eat. At the end of five or six weeks it can be easily taught to drink out of a bucket, when skimmed milk, mixed with a little corn and oats ground together, and a little flaxseed boiled to a jelly, can be substituted for its usual diet of new milk. Calves fed in this way seldom get the "scours," but should a case of the kind occur it can easily be stopped by giving the calf a little boiled fresh milk, and mixing therewith a tablespoonful or so of powdered chalk. When the calf is some three months old and the grass well up, it may be turned out to some good pasture where there is plenty of water, but not within reach or hearing of the cow. The trouble is then all over, as the calf will shift for itself.

Carbolic Acid for Insects.

The time has almost come again when "the little busy bugs" will open up their summer campaign and dispute with the "lords of creation" for possession of the "fruits of the earth." Allow me thus early to call attention to an article, the merits of which everybody knows, but which many dare not use—I refer to carbolic acid. Prepared as indicated it cannot, I think, hurt the most delicate house plants, and it is sure to kill insect life. My plan of preparing is as follows: Obtain crude carbolic acid; I use it in this form because it is stronger and better for the purpose and costs but very little (about twenty-five cents per gallon, I think.) I pour a quantity of this dark crude acid into a quantity of good strong domestic soft soap; stir well together and allow to stand for a few hours. I then test the compound by mixing a little of it with soft water. If too much acid has been added, oily particles of carbolic acid will be observed floating on the surface. This shows that more acid has been put in than the soap will incorporate or "cut," and more soap should be added to balance the excess of acid. No more definite rule can be given, as so much depends on the strength of the soap. Two or three tablespoonfuls of the acid to a quart of soap may be first tried. I prefer to make as strong with acid as the soap will perfectly cut; very little practice will enable any one to compound it correctly. The refined acid may be used when the crude is not at hand. When prepared as above make a moderately strong suds and apply with syringe or sponge. In using on very delicate plants, should any fear be felt for the plants, they can be rinsed off after a few minutes. My first and eminently successful use of this compound was some years since on a block of young cherry trees some fifty thousand in number. The black aphis "came down like the wolf on the fold," only "they came not as single spies, but in whole battalions." It soon became an interesting question as to who was the proprietor of this particular block of trees—myself or the "bug Ethiopian." A disinterested observer of judicial turn of mind, judging from the general appearance of things and the very "at home" air assumed by the bugs, would have said they had the best case. He would, at least have been compelled to admit they had "nine points of the law" (possession) in their favor. I never saw the like before. The trees were alive with aphis. There were only scarce things on which the trees were leaved, being hardly enough to afford "standing room" for all the dusky guests. However, not being a convert to the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," I declared war, and failing to decrease the number by ordinary means I compounded soft soap and carbolic acid, and with a single application exterminated the enemy.—*T. T. S., in Gardener's Monthly.*

Recipes.

EGGLESS COOKIES.—Two cups sugar, one cup sweet milk, one cup butter, one-half teaspoonful soda. Flour enough to roll. Use vanilla, lemon or nutmeg for seasoning. They are very nice.

EGGLESS CAKE.—One and one-half cups sugar, one cup sour milk, three level cups flour, one-half cup butter, one teaspoonful soda, one-half teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful grated nutmeg, teacup of chopped raisins

TILDEN CAKE.—One heaping coffee cup sugar; one-half teacup butter, one and one-half teacups sour milk; one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg; one cup fruit; one teaspoonful soda. Stir in flour until it will just drop from the spoon.

SALT RISING BREAD.—The earlier in the morning it is set the better. A most convenient hour is 6 o'clock. Take one pint of water, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of sugar; stir to the thickness of pancake batter. The water used should be as warm as the hand can bear. Place the vessel containing this batter into water of the temperature of that first used, and let it stand for three hours. In that time a water will arise to the surface; then thicken with flour until the batter is as thick as it was in the commencement. Let it stand three hours longer when it will again rise, making a total standing of six hours. Then get what flour you need for your baking, scald about one pint of it, and after it is cool mix the rising together with warm water and mix to a stiffness to knead on a warm board. A great deal of kneading is required. Place the dough in your baking pan, set aside until it rises to twice its original size and then bake in a quick oven. If you are successful, and a careful following of these directions will make you so, you have the most delicious bread that has ever entered mortal's mouth. If you have a large baking the ingredients are to be proportionately increased.

The Poetry of Farming.

It is in strict accordance with the nature of things that Will Carleton, who has written such sweet ballads of farms, farm life and families, never owned a farm, never lived on one, and never had any wife or family. No man who ever lived and worked on a farm could extract poetry from breaking your back with a scythe, wearing out your running gear behind a plow, breaking unruly steers, milking dirty cows with the mercury below zero, picking dead sheep in winter, and sleeping in the barn in summer to get rid of the mosquitos. There is no poetry about it. I'll leave that to any farmer. The only people who can get poetry out of farm life are those who never saw it, and the imagination of such would extract an epic from the life of a car driver.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor is to publish her husband's biography.

SUNDAY READING.

A Comparison.

The *Religious Herald* quotes a lady as saying that when she was a schoolgirl she heard an old minister, who was fond of making homely practical illustrations, say that reading the Bible was like eating fish. When he came to a hard place he left it and called it a bone. When he read the Bible in that way he found plenty of good, nourishing meat, and never had occasion to choke over the bones; that the older he grew the fewer bones he found, until, when he came to be an old man with silvery hair, the Book that he used to find as full of bones as a Connecticut river shad was like a halibut with only the one big bone in it of God's incomprehensibility, and that was in such plain sight that no one could stumble over it, and grandly serve its purpose as strong frame work to keep the sweet, white, nutritious meat in its place.

Religious News and Notes.

There are forty-two Baptist churches in the District of Columbia. Of these ten are white and thirty-two colored.

An Episcopal church at Pawtucket, R. I., has elected three vestry women, a case without precedent in this country.

The salary of the bishops of the United Brethren in Christ is only $1,000 a year, with traveling expenses and house rent.

The supreme court of the State of Maine decides that a church is not a corporation with authority to create debt in erecting a house of worship.

The Methodist church of Canada held its conference at Napanee a short time ago. The primitive Methodist conference was in session at Kingston at the same time.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been organized at Tokio, Japan. Most of the prominent young men in the mission chapels of that city are connected with it.

The Oregon Presbyterians want to establish a college for the education of missionaries and ministers. They cannot get enough of them from the East, and therefore intend to educate them "on the ground."

Rev. Dr. Gage, of Hartford, Conn., in speaking of marriage and divorce recently, said that during his ministry of twenty-five years he had known of but one instance of separation where both parties were professing Christians.

Bishop Littlejohn says that the separation of Church and State in England is further off than it was ten years ago. While he regards the religious condition of the continent of Europe as anything but prosperous, he sees a large gain to vital godliness in the condition of the Church of England.

During the last year the Baptists increased 163,524; the Methodists, 52,620; the Lutherans, 10,223: the Episcopalians, 20,846; the Presbyterians, 16,248. The Baptist gain, therefore, was nearly double that of the other four denominations combined. The Methodists, North and South, however, outnumber the Baptists.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Milk turns sour in thunder-storms because during their continuance ozone is generated in the atmosphere. Ozone is oxygen in a state of great intensity, and oxygen is the great acidifier throughout nature. The excess of oxygen in the air imparts acidity to the milk by the formation of lactic acid.

Sugar does not injure sound teeth, but, on the contrary, improves them by assisting the solution of food which supplies lime for their nourishment. Sugar sometimes causes pain in decayed teeth. As creosote relieves an aching tooth by coagulating a film of albumen over the nerve, so sugar may cause a tooth to ache by dissolving the albumen by which the nerve may be protected. Negroes, who eat large quantities of sugar, have beautiful teeth.

The magic mirrors which have been a good deal discussed of late are all of metal. Mr. Laurent has succeeded in making them of glass which is sufficiently elastic for the purpose. At first he used pressed glass, polishing the surface opposite to the projections; then he tried the thin glass of commerce, engraving a hollow design. The two methods may be combined. When at rest the mirror is plain and gives good images. By a blowing or sucking action the characteristic features are brought out. Both sides of the mirror are silvered.

An ingenious illustration of the inconceivable distance of the stars from the earth was recently given by Professor Ball, of Dublin. "If you suppose," said he, "a railway from the earth to the nearest fixed star, which is supposed to be twenty billions of miles from us; and if you suppose the price of the fare to be one penny for every hundred miles—not, mind, a penny per mile—then, if you take a mass of gold to the ticket office equal to the national debt, it would not be sufficient to pay for a ticket to the nearest fixed star."

There are certain difficulties in the way of safely lighting fiery mines even with the incandescent electric light, but these are by no means insuperable. The Swan system is about to be introduced into the Watson colliery at Earnoch, England, and the world will soon have the benefit of the experiment. The dynamo-electric machines will be set up in an engine house at the colliery, and the electric cables will pass down from the nearest pit-shaft to the lamps in the workings. It will be some time yet before a crucial test is made. The engineer in charge says that the preliminary operations will take up two months.

A Loyer of the Period.

It was night in a Walnut street parlor. Out of doors the wind moaned and the sleet rattled, but within all was warmth and cozy comfort. The crimson upholstery glowed tranquilly under the soft light of the argand, and the flickering rays from the ruddy grate shaped many an elfin shadow on the carpet and in the corners.

Two parties, male and female, were sitting on one sofa.

The sofa was designed for that number, but to-night there were, accidentally, on one end of it nine volumes of an encyclopedia.

Consequently the volumes were somewhat pressed for sitting room.

The occupants of the other end of the sofa were Paul Flump and Miss More McMinnywink.

Paul was saying: "Miss More, pardon my boldness, but I must speak. Long ago you must have guessed the great feelings which—which I feel for you. Oh! cannot you return them—some of them, at least? I—I love you, I do!"

"Paul," she answered, softly, but firmly; "Paul, you must not talk so! Forget it, I pray you. We are both poor, and should have no fine house nor pretty furniture, nor sweet carriage, nor lovely dresses, and—and all that. Forgive me, Paul, but I must have all these when I marry, and you cannot furnish them."

"Yes, I forgive you, I do! Fact was, I—I was under a false impression: I—er—thought you could supply us all them ere things! I forgive you!"

Raising the Wind.

The men of Hilliard, a small Wyoming mining town on the Union Pacific railroad, were spoiling for a spree, but lacked the money to pay for it. At this juncture the passengers on a train were horrified at the sight of a rough-looking man bound fast to a telegraph pole, while a party of miners were suspending a noose from a branch of a tree. The prisoner begged the travelers to rescue him, but the miners said that he was a thief, and had justly been condemned to death. It was intimated, however, that the payment of $100, the amount he had stolen, would secure his liberation. The money was hastily contributed, and the train went on, carrying the rescued man along; but he jumped off at the next station, and got back to Hilliard in time to take part in the revelry.

THE WEEPING WILLOW.

How a Product of the Garden of Eden Emigrated to this Country.

You have seen and admired the weeping willow tree—the Salix Babylonica—upon which the captive Hebrews hung their harps when they sat down by the rivers of Babylon and "wept when they remembered Zion." It is a native of the Garden of Eden and not of America, and I will tell you how it emigrated to this country.

More than 150 years ago a merchant lost his fortune. He went to Smyrna, a seaside city in Asia Minor, to recover it. Alexander Pope, one of the great poets of England, was the merchant's warm friend, and sympathized with him in his misfortunes.

Soon after the merchant arrived in Smyrna he sent to Pope, as a present, a box of dried figs. At that time the poet had built a beautiful villa at Twickenham, on the bank of the river Thames, and was adorning it with trees, shrubbery and flowering plants.

On opening the box of figs Pope discovered in it a small twig of the tree. It was a stranger to him. As it came from the East he planted the twig in the ground near the edge of the river, close by his villa. The spot accidently chosen for the planting was favorable to its growth, for the twig was from the weeping willow tree, possibly from the bank of one of "the rivers of Babylon," —which flourishes best along the borders of water courses.

This little twig grew vigorously, and in a few years it became a large tree, spreading wide its branches and drooping, graceful sprays, and winning the inspiration of the poet's friends as well as strangers. It became the ancestor of a l the weeping willows in England.

There was a rebellion in the English-American colonies in 1775. British troops were sent to Boston to put down the insurrection. Their leaders expected to end it in a few weeks after their arrival. Some young officers brought fishing tackle with them to enable them to enjoy sport after the brief war. Others came to settle on the confiscated land of the "rebels."

Among the latter was a young officer on the staff of General Howe. He brought with him, wrapped in oil silk, a twig from Pope's weeping willow at Twickenham, which he intended to plant on some stream watering his American estate.

Washington commanded an army before Boston, which kept the British imprisoned in that city a long time against their will. On his staff was his stepson, John Parke Curtis, who frequently went to the British headquarters, under the protection of a flag, with dispatches for General Howe. He became acquainted with the young officer who had the willow twig, and they became friends.

Instead of "crushing the rebellion in six weeks," the British army at Boston, at the end of an imprisonment of nine months, was glad to fly by sea, for life and liberty, to Halifax. Long before that flight the British subaltern, satisfied that he should never have an estate in America to adorn, gave his carefully preserved willow twig to young Curtis, who planted it in Abingdon, his estate in Virginia, where it grew and flourished, and became a parent of all the weeping willows in the United States.

Some time after the war General Horatio Gates, of the Revolution, settled on the Rose Hill farm, on New York island, and at the entrance to a lane which led from a country road to his house he planted a twig from the vigorous willow at Abingdon, which he had brought with him. That country road is now Third avenue, and the lane is Twenty-second street. Gates' mansion, built of wood, and two stories in height, stood near the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Second avenue, where I saw it consumed by fire in 1815. The tree, which grew from the twig planted at the entrance to Gates' lane, remained until comparatively a few years ago. It stood on the northeast corner of Third avenue and Twenty-second street. It was a direct descendant, in the third generation, of Pope's willow, planted at Twickenham about 1722.—*Benson J. Lossing, in Harper's Young People.*

Jefferson Davis' Account of His Capture.

Jefferson Davis, in his book, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," gives the following account of his capture by the Federals:

My horse and those of my party proper were saddled preparatory to a start, when one of my staff, who had ridden into a neighboring village and returned told me that he had heard that a marauding party intended to attack the camp that night. This decided me to wait long enough to see whether there was any truth in the rumor, which I supposed would be ascertained in a few hours. My horse remained saddled and my pistols in the holsters, and I lay down, fully dressed, to rest. Nothing occured to rouse me until just before dawn, when my coachman, a free colored man, who faithfully clung to our fortunes, came and told me there was firing over the branch, just behind our encampment. I stepped out of my wife's tent and saw some horsemen, whom I immediately recognized as cavalry, deploying around the encampment. I turned back and told my wife these were not the expected marauders, but regular troopers. She implored me to leave her at once. I hesitated from unwillingness to do so, and lost a few precious moments before yielding to her importunity. My horse and arms were near the road which I expected to leave, and down which the cavalry approached. It was therefore impracticable to reach them. I was compelled to start in an opposite direction.

As it was quite dark in the tent, I picked up what I supposed to be my "raglan"—a waterproof light overcoat without sleeves. It was subsequently found to be my wife's, so very like my own as to be mistaken for it. As I started, my wife thoughtfully threw over my head and shoulders a shawl. I had gone perhaps fifteen or twenty yards when a trooper galloped up and ordered me to halt and surrender, to which I gave a defiant answer, and dropping the shawl and raglan from my shoulders advanced toward him. He leveled his carbine at me, but I expected if he fired he would miss me, and my intention was in that event to put my hand under his foot and tumble him off on the other side, spring into his saddle, and attempt to escape. My wife, who had been watching, when she saw the soldier aim his carbine at me, ran forward and threw her arms around me. Success depended upon instantaneous action, and recognizing that the opportunity had been lost I turned back, and the morning being damp and chilly, passed on to a fire beyond the tent.

Benefit of Quick Work.

The rapid worker has not time to get disgusted with his work—it is out of his hands long before it grows wearisome. Disgust is the product of dawdling effort. If the work be somewhat varied, the pleasure in connection with its completion is varied too. Hence, perhaps, the reason why the total and sudden giving up of work is often attended with evil results. The transition from a life full of activity and rich in the enjoyment of successful labor, to a life of utter idleness, with no such vivid enjoyment, has often proved fatal. There is too little activity in the new life, and too little of the pleasure of activity. Idleness without the excitement and pleasure of work, becomes depressing. The vital forces droop and decay. On the other hand, to the busy worker rest and recreation have a double relish. No holiday is so refreshing as that in which he runs away from his labors, and enjoys himself in quite a different sense. If his life were a succession of holidays, it would soon grow burdensome.

A naturalist has satisfied himself beyond a doubt that the average cat travels a distance of eighty miles every night, when there is no earthly reason for her moving a rod.

NEWS EPITOME.

East and Middle.

A BOY eleven years old died in New York the other day of hydrophobia, having been bitten by a rabid dog last April.

THE annual reunion of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac took place at Hartford, Conn., many visiting organizations taking part in the parade and the streets being thronged with people and gay with decorations. Among the prominent persons present were Generals Sherman, Burnside and Sickles, the governors of Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Maine, Secretary of War Lincoln, etc. At the business meeting General Charles Devens, of Lowell, Mass., was chosen president. The meeting of the society next year will be held at Detroit, Mich.

THE graduating class at West Point was addressed by Generals Sherman and Angur and Secretary Lincoln.

AN explosion of a boiler at Atkins & Brothers' rolling mill, Pottsville, Pa., resulted in injuries to twelve men, of whom three were not expected to live.

HEAVY and continuous rains have caused great damage to railroad and other property in and about Pittsburg, Pa. There was an unprecedented rise in the Ohio river, and 8,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at $200,000, were swept away.

AN agent of the secret service division of the treasury department telegraphs Chief Brooks from New Brighton, Pa., an account of the arrest of A. C. and Josephine Robb, for passing counterfeit five-cent pieces. A large quantity of stolen goods belonging to the Beaver Falls cutlery works was found in their house when they were arrested.

NUMEROUS fatalities from lightning stroke are reported. Andrew D. Robeson, a young farmer, nephew of ex-Secretary Robeson, of New Jersey, was instantly killed by a lightning stroke near Hunnewell, Kansas, and at Henrietta, Texas, Miss Lizzie Hutchinson and Miss Cox were instantly killed by lightning and Mrs. Hutchinson was fatally injured.

West and South.

A GANG of roughs attached to a circus made a descent upon a crowd of people assembled at a dance in the village of Chesaning, Mich., and attacked them with clubs. A policeman was killed, and about twelve of the villagers were injured more or less severely. Five of the ruffians were arrested, and the people were with difficulty prevented from lynching them.

REV. W. P. R. Newberry, a Kentucky clergyman, with four other men, started in pursuit of his eloping daughter and J. J. Oaks, her lover. Surrounding the house in which the two, who had been married, had taken refuge, they approached with drawn revolvers. Oaks met Newberry at the door and shot him dead.

A COTTON manufacturing company has just been formed in Atlanta, Ga., with a capital of $1,000,000.

A DISPATCH from Chattanooga, Tenn., says that an organization of ex-Confederate soldiers has been formed there to offer a reception to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, which is to have a reunion at Chattanooga in September. It is said that every ex-Confederate soldier in the neighborhood of Chattanooga has joined the organization, and that the most prominent of the living generals and several thousand soldiers of the late Southern army are expected to be present.

THE Ohio Republicans, at their State convention in Cleveland, renominated Governor Foster by acclamation and adopted a platform which indorses Garfield's administration, favors protection to American labor, and asserts that the question of amendments to the State constitution relative to the manufacture and sale of liquor should be submitted to the people.

CORTON crop reports from Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia, Georgia, Florida and Louisiana show that an increased acreage has been planted, and that the crop is in good condition, but late.

SAMUEL DIBBLE, the Democratic candidate, was elected without opposition to succeed the late Mr. O'Connor as member of Congress from the second district of South Carolina.

DIPHTHERIA is epidemic at Ludington, Mich., and 120 children out of a total population of 4,000 have died recently.

THE millers of the country have had their annual convention at Chicago and the turners theirs at St. Louis.

KANSAS has been visited by a terrific cyclone alike destructive to life and property. At Solomon City nearly all the glass was broken from the north windows and a number of houses destroyed. Four miles northwest Dennis Morgan and his sister were instantly killed and their house totally destroyed. At Bennington, twelve miles northwest of Solomon City, a farmer named Frothingham, his wife and hired hand were killed and the house completely demolished. In the same vicinity three stone farmhouses were blown down, but the inmates were in the cellars and escaped without serious injuries. Many houses and barns along the valley between Solomon City and Minneapolis, a distance of twenty miles or more, were blown down. Hailstones came down very thickly; some of them were larger than walnuts and contained in the center small pebbles. The cyclone proper was funnel-shaped, with the small end downward, and at times as it moved onward the heavy top would careen over toward the east and large jets would shoot out in various directions. The display lasted about twenty minutes, and the duration of the storm was about one hour. The damage to houses and crops is heavy.

MYRIADS of locusts have appeared in sections of Illinois, Kentucky, Arkansas, Alabama and other States. The locusts are not generally destructive, but they frequently injure young orchards and occasionally sting a human being sometimes fatally.

HAYES WHITE, a colored man, was hanged at Marion, Ark., for the murder of a sheriff last April. The sheriff was trying to arrest White, who was charged with burglary, and was shot down as he entered White's cabin.

A DISPATCH from San Antonio, Texas, reports ten men were killed in the Southwest in a fight between rangers and a band of cow thieves.

A SUIT has been brought in the Third District court of Salt Lake City, Utah, to prove that Mr. Cannon, a member of the House of Representatives, is not a citizen.

JOHN GRISCOM, of Chicago, who set out to fast forty-five days, at the end of the fifteenth day had lost twenty-three pounds in weight.

THE town of Emporia, Kansas, was almost entirely destroyed by the recent tornado, every building in it being more or less damaged.

ONE Bonner, alias "Billy, the Kid," a well-known desperado, rode up to four cowboys in Lincoln county, New Mexico, and inquired if they worked for John S. Chisum, a large cattle owner. Upon receiving an affirmative reply Bonner opened fire, killing three of the cowboys, and had covered the fourth with his unerring rifle, but called out to him that he might live to tell Chisum that he was squaring his account with him, and would kill him before he died.

From Washington.

THE appropriation for the census bureau, it has been discovered, will fall far short of the sum needed to complete the work, and the clerical force has been dismissed, with the privilege of doing volunteer work.

THE internal revenue authorities have received information from Hartford, Conn., which has been confirmed, that school children have been detected in stealing beer stamps from kegs and selling them to school-teachers, who have resold them to brewers and devoted the proceeds to building a school.

THE $75,000 awarded the sufferers by the Fortune Bay (N. F.) outrage is ready for distribution. The money goes entirely to owners of Gloucester (Mass.) vessels, of which twenty-two were in the fleet.

Foreign News

A CABLE dispatch says that "the number of outrages in Ireland is increasing. The figures stand as follows: January, 439; February, 170; March, 146; April, 296; May, 327, and for the first week in June, ninety-nine. These include attacks on property, attempted murder, cattle-houghing, incendiarism and all other offenses directly traceable to agrarianism." West Cork is in a state of anarchy, and large drafts of constabulary are being dispatched there. The police throughout Ireland are greatly dissatisfied. Eleven of them have been killed and 400 disabled since the rioting began, and their orders forbid them from punishing their assailants. Large numbers of them are resigning, while others remain on simply to become entitled to the retiring allowance.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Quebec to the New York *Herald* says: One of those destructive fires to which Quebec is so subject broke out at 11 P. M., in the midst of St. John's suburbs, midway between St. Roch's and Upper Town. The fire originated in a small wooden house in Oliver street and immediately spread to the adjoining buildings. The fire brigade became demoralized and lost all control of themselves and the fire. At 2 o'clock this morning St. John's Church (Roman Catholic), the largest in the city, worth $100,000, is burning, and 600 houses are destroyed, some of them brick and stone, but the majority poor and small, and of wood. There are certainly 1,000 families homeless. The principal streets destroyed are Richmond, Latourelle, Olivier, Richelieu and Daguillon, running east to west parallel with the river. Also St. John street, St. Marie, Deligny, St. Claire and Sutherland running north and south.

A PROCESS server has been fatally beaten in the county Sligo, Ireland. Severe rioting has been going on in the county Cork. A party of marines were roughly handled by the enraged people and compelled to retreat under protection of the priests.

THIRTY-FOUR villages in Armenia are reported to have been devastated by an earthquake.

THE Henley regatta stewards reversed their former decision and decided to allow the crew from Cornell University (Ithaca, N. Y.) to participate in the races.

AN encounter has taken place between Turkish troops and Bulgarian bands in Macedonia, in which eight Turks and thirteen Bulgarians were killed.

Two men named McKevett and Roberts have been arrested in Liverpool on the charge of attempting to blow up the town hall.

TEN days after the winning of the English Derby by an American horse, the race at Paris for the "Grand Prize of Paris"—the great French racing event of the year—was also captured by an American horse, Mr. J. R. Keene's bay colt Foxhall. The distance run is about one mile and seven furlongs and the amount won $20,000 in specie, given half by the city of Paris and half by the five great French railway companies, added to a sweepstake of $200 each. An immense crowd, including President Grevy and other notables, was present, and the American flag was conspicuous all over the course.

AN Italian exploring party which started from Assab bay, Abyssinia, consisting of a subaltern officer, ten sailors and four soldiers, has been massacred in the interior.

AN attempt was made by over 300 men to rescue the two men confined in the Liverpool prison for trying to blow up the town hall; but the timely arrival of a policeman brought out all the wardens armed for resistance, and the would-be rescuers dispersed.

The Great Fire in Quebec.

The following particulars are published of the fire in Quebec, which destroyed 637 houses and rendered 1,500 families homeless:

A fire which started in the Faubourg of St. John was not gotten under control until 6 o'clock the next morning, after it had buried over a large area and made homeless many hundreds of people.

The first alarm was given at ten minutes before 11 o'clock. When the fire brigade arrived they found four wooden buildings ablaze, but no water could be obtained until twenty minutes later, and by that time the spread of the flames among the combustible wooden buildings could not be restrained. St. Olivier, Latourelle, St. Marc and Richelieu streets were quickly a mass of fire for some hundred feet of each in extent, the flames from the other sides of the streets overlapping in the middle, and completely closing them to all traffic.

The scene near the conflagration was one of utter confusion. Parents, partly clothed, hurried along in every direction, with infants wrapped in bedclothing in their arms. Cows and horses, let loose from burning stables, rushed through the crowd or stood dazed by the uproar. Even the police and firemen were, to a great extent, demoralized. During robbery was carried on freely in full sight of everybody. Liquor stores and private dwellings attacked by the flames were ransacked for more. Fiery sparks, which everywhere blew from the burning wooden buildings, were a terrible source of danger. It was no uncommon sight to see men's hats and hats ablaze from the burning pieces of shingle which lighted upon them.

At 1 o'clock the clanging of the bells of St. John's church in rapid tones told of danger to that property, and summoned assistance from all who had no fear of the flames. The whole efforts of the fire brigade were immediately bent on saving the building, but to no avail. Nothing was saved but the sacred vessels and some of the most valuable of the plate and furniture of the establishment. It was a grand sight to witness the flames climbing the steeples of the church, and to see their fall a few minutes later. The more northerly of the two was the first to go. It toppled and fell mid-way in two of the streets. The other steeple gradually sunk and telescoped.

Next after the church came the Friars' school, opposite. The people in the neighborhood, who had been for days in a world in fire burned, had carried their household goods to the front of the building and there piled them up. Everything was consumed. The church was worth at least $100,000.

Sweet after street was swept by the fire until vacant Lots in some directions and the exertions of the firemen in others stayed it.

A battery of artillery was called out and rendered efficient aid in saving property and in keeping order. Several remarkable whirlwinds were caused by the fire. In some cases men were lifted off the ground by the force of the wind. The fire extended even to the lower field, where most of the homeless people had camped for the night with their effects they had saved, and these goods were almost all burned as they lay piled upon the grass.

During the night burning shingles fell all over the city, endangering every section. Several incipient fires were suppressed by the vigilance of householders.

It is computed that there must be a loss of $1,500,000 between the buildings, stock and furniture. Insurance about $650,000. More than 1,500 families are made homeless by the conflagration. The number of buildings destroyed is 657. Five lives were lost and several persons were reported missing.

HEALTH HINTS.

English physicians report the obtaining of purgative effects from the external application of castor oil over the abdomen.

If the skin of the head becomes very tender during confinement to the bed make a narrow pillow, cylinder-shaped, and unite the ends. The head can rest on such a pillow and the ear not come in contact with the surface. The ears suffer most when the skin of the head is tender.

Rare-cooked fresh meats are far more easily digested, and furnish much more nutriment than those well done. Habit will make one enjoy the rare-cooked steak as more juicy and palatable, and it is certainly better as food.

Sprains are always promptly relieved by allowing the coldest water to fall upon the part steadily, until no discomfort is experienced. Repeat as often as necessary; keep the sprained joint elevated, if about the hands, and horizontal if about the feet, so as to promote the flow of blood from the parts by gravity; and live for a few days on fruits and coarse bread mainly.

Persons convalescing from rheumatism should choose a residence where the death rate from heart disease is low. It is desirable that all persons whose family history indicates a proclivity to rheumatism should choose for their homes such localities and districts as experience has shown to have a low mortality from the secondary results of this disease. Thus may be avoided disease to which their constitutions are already prone. Exercise should not be continued after the effort has become at all painful. Our muscles, like the rest of our bodies, are made susceptible of pain, for the beneficient purpose that we may know that they are in danger, and may thus be excited to do everything in our power to remove them from it. It is a mistaken notion that exercise of all kinds and under all circumstances is beneficial. Unless it is adapted to the condition of the muscles it will prove the agent of death—not the giver of sound health.

Mischief in the Air.

We cannot analyze the aerial poisons that produce epidemic and endemic diseases; but the valuable discoveries which have been made in vegetable pharmacy enable us to counteract their malific influence. The most powerful known antidote to every species of malaria is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a pure botanical medicine, in which the finest anti-septics, tonics, alteratives and stimulants of the vegetable kingdom are skillfully and effectively combined. At seasons of the year when the atmosphere is surcharged with miasma, and whenever the specific virus of any infectious disease is supposed to be present in the air, this famous corrective should be taken regularly as a protective. All who choose to observe this precaution may bid defiance to intermittent and remittent fevers, and, in fact, to all disorders generated by foul exhalations or impure water.

Blacksmiths are rarely good penmen, and yet they are always forging.

A GREAT REVELATION.

Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Timely Suggestions About Securing It.

SYNOPSIS OF A LECTURE DELIVERED BY DR. CHAS. CRAIG BEFORE THE METROPOLITAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

"The public speaker of the present day labors under difficulties of which the speakers of the last century never dreamed, for while the audiences of the past received what was said without question, those of the present day are usually the mental equals or superiors of the ones who address them. Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, when a theological student, supplied a church in a neighboring town, and on his way to preach one morning met an aged colored man. 'Well, Uncle, do you ever go to hear